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Austria ... Belgium ... Denmark ... Egypt ... Eire ... Finland ... 2.50 ... France ... 2.50 F. Germany ... 1.50 D.M. Great Britain ... 20 P. Greece ... 18 Drs. India ... Rs. 7 Iran ... 50 Rials Italy ... 400 Lire Israel ... I£9.00 Spain ... Sweden ... Switzerland ... Turkey ... U.S. Military (Eur.) ... Yugoslavia

Page 2

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, scattered showers. Temp. 12-7 (54-45) Sunday, Variable. LONDON: Saturday, Scattered showers. Temp. 10-6 (50-43) Sunday, Variable. CHANNEL: ... ROME: Saturday, Possible showers. Temp. 13-9 (55-48) ... YORK: Saturday, Fair. Temp. 18-10 (65-50)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Carter Is Said To Liberalize Refugee Entry

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 31 (NYT)—President Carter has approved the elements of a new refugee policy that will permit, for an interim period, the admission of all Vietnamese "boat people" refused asylum elsewhere and of those Indochinese in refugee camps who have close family and political ties to the United States.

Administration officials said yesterday that, pending approval of new long-term refugee legislation, the liberalized interim procedures probably mean that about 25,000 additional Indochinese will be allowed to enter the United States in the next year.

According to officials and congressional sources, Mr. Carter, in effect, ended a months-long debate within his administration by approving a set of policy guidelines on Monday night before leaving on his overseas trip.

The principles approved by Mr. Carter, aides said, still have to be put into official directives, but they include the following:

•Priority will be given to seeking long-term legislation that would increase from 17,400 to about 40,000 the number of refugees admitted on a yearly worldwide basis. But provisions would be retained for permitting additional refugees in case of new emergencies. No legislation is expected before next year.

•Until there is new legislation, the current law's emergency "parole authority" would be used to admit, without limit, all Vietnamese boat refugees unable to find homes elsewhere. Currently there are about 5,600 such refugees stranded throughout Asia, mostly in Malaysia, and about 1,500 more Vietnamese are fleeing monthly in small boats. The United States expects to have to take about two-thirds of the current and future "boat people."

•The "parole authority" also would be used in the interim period to admit without limit those Indochinese refugees who escaped by land into Thailand and who have special family or political ties to the United States. There are now nearly 100,000 such refugees, mostly from Laos, in those overcrowded camps, and about 3,000 more are arriving each month. It is estimated that about 1,000 a month of these new refugees will be eligible for entry into the United States as well as several thousand of the total already in camps.

•The "parole authority" also would continue to be applied in this period for the admission to this country of Eastern European refugees, mostly Soviet Jews, who have been in transit camps in Italy after declining to go to Israel or elsewhere.

Latin American Refugees

In a related matter, Attorney General Griffin Bell informed key congressional committees on Monday that he was using his "parole authority" to admit 500 Latin American political refugees, mostly from Argentina and Chile.

White House aides in the last few days have begun briefing key members of Congress and their aides and other government agencies on the President's decisions. A formal presidential directive, signed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House adviser on national security affairs, is expected to be circulated in the next few weeks, when a formal policy statement may be made, officials said.

Mr. Carter's actions, according to aides, apparently resolved a major difference between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Bell over how to handle the refugee situation in the interim period pending new legislation.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Bell agreed on the need for new legislation but differed over whether the attorney general should continue to use his emergency "parole authority" granted by the 1952 immigration law to admit large and predictable numbers of Indochinese refugees.

Since the fall of Saigon in 1975, the United States has admitted 172,000 Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians, of which 22,000 were admitted by the Carter administration. This was done in different increments, each time requiring the attorney general to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

President Carter at a Rio nightclub, with Secretary of State C... at his right.

1st President to Visit Black A...

Carter, Entourage in Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 31 (UPI) — President Carter arrived in this petroleum rich and politically influential west African nation today on the first state visit to a black African country ever made by a U.S. president.

Mr. Carter, arriving from Brazil on the third leg of his four-nation tour, was met at the capital's Murtala Muhammed Airport by Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, who has headed Nigeria's military regime since February, 1976.

Because of the late arrival, a ceremonial welcome was put off until tomorrow morning at Gen. Obasanjo's official residence known as Dodan Barracks. Mr. Carter is staying at Nigeria's State House, a British colonial mansion which has been vacant since civilian rule ended in 1966.

In Brazil, Mr. Carter apparently failed to heal a deep rift with that country over human rights. He held a controversial meeting with civilian leaders and rode to the airport with a leading civil rights advocate, Dom Paulo Cardinal Evaristo Arns.

Gen. Obasanjo and Mr. Carter have scheduled two rounds of formal talks, which are expected to focus on political developments in Rhodesia, in South-West Africa (Namibia), which is also moving toward majority rule, and economic relations between the two countries.

Nigeria is the second largest source of foreign oil for the United States after Saudi Arabia and has a $ 5-billion trade surplus with the United States.

Vance and Brzezinski

Mr. Carter is being accompanied by his wife, Rosalynn, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, who arrived in Lagos Wednesday.

Mr. Young, who toured Tanzania and Zambia before arriving here, said today that the Nigerians have invited officials from the so-called front-line states in confrontation with Rhodesia to brief them on the latest round of developments and that they will also meet with Mr. Vance on Sunday.

He said that the two leaders of the Rhodesian guerrilla group known as the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, have been invited to take part and that Mr. Nkomo has arrived.

The other officials include Salim Salim, the Tanzanian Ambassador to the UN; Siteke Mwale, foreign minister of Zambia, and Archie Mogwe, the foreign minister of Botswana.

'Illegal' Accord

The United States has denounced as "illegal" an agreement between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and three internally based black leaders for a transition to majority rule by the end of the year, but which excludes the Patriotic Front from participation.

Mr. Young said that the United States is trying in concert with the front-line states to arrange a mechanism for bringing all parties in the Rhodesia dispute together to arrange a cease-fire and free elections.

Part of the significance of Mr. Carter's visit to Nigeria, Mr. Young said, is that the President, Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski have been preoccupied with the Panama Canal treaties and the Middle East and will now focus on African problems for three days.

"Regardless of what they do talk about it will help focus American policy on what we do in Africa," he said.

Trade Deficit Record in U.S.

The U.S. trade deficit was a record $4.52 billion in February, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. It was the 21st consecutive monthly deficit, which was increased by purchases of imported oil, steel, television sets and manufactured goods.

The Carter administration reminded the nation's trading partners that have surpluses that it was time for them to take steps to reduce them. Story Page 9.

After Sadat Talks

Weizman Returns, Is 'Not Pessimistic'

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 31 (NYT)—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman returned from Cairo today and immediately reported to Prime Minister Menachem Begin on his talks with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

A news blackout was imposed by Israeli officials on the results, if any, of the talks between Mr. Weizman and Mr. Sadat which began yesterday and ended with a second meeting today.

Asked about the talks after a 40-minute briefing with Mr. Begin, Mr. Weizman said only: "I have never been pessimistic in my life and I am not pessimistic now."

The defense minister is expected to report on his visit with the Egyptian President at the regular meeting of the Israeli Cabinet on Sunday. No details are expected before then because of the onset of the Jewish Sabbath. Mr. Weizman went to Cairo with the aim of renewing direct Israeli-Egyptian contacts by having the political and military committee talks resumed.

The two committees composed of Israeli and Egyptian officials had met earlier this year when Mr. Sadat abruptly canceled the more important of the two — the political committee negotiations.

Egyptian Agreement

The Weizman mission was decided upon at last Sunday's meeting of the Israeli Cabinet if the Egyptians were agreeable to it. They were, to the surprise of U.S. officials here and in the United States who felt that Mr. Sadat would wait longer to assess the impact of the stalemated talks between Mr. Begin and President Carter in Washington last week.

Mr. Sadat has said that the resumption of the committee talks was conditional on both sides agreeing to a joint declaration of principles for a comprehensive Middle East peace. Neither Mr. Begin nor Mr. Sadat were able to come to such a agreement when they met in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia on Dec. 25 and 26.

Since that time ... efforts — ... a long round

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 6)

Truce Holding

Refugees Returning To Lebanon Camps

BEIRUT, March 31 (AP)—UN Peace-enforcing officers continued negotiations with palestinian guerrilla field commanders today to consolidate a wobbly cease-fire with invading Israeli forces in south Lebanon, both sides reported.

Fleeing refugees began returning en masse to guerrilla and Israeli-held regions. Authorities here reported Israel has clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout the 1,300-square-kilometer salient it conquered in the south.

Radical and mainstream guerrillas were sharply split over the cease-fire issue. Marxist leader George Habash vowed in a public speech his Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the most leftist guerrilla group, would never recognize anything called a cease-fire.

Mr. Habash said his radical guerrillas "cannot possibly" accept a cease-fire. He claimed Christian rightists and their Israeli allies would use it to "regroup, curb and then crush the Palestinian revolution."

"Therefore, we tell UNIFIL[United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon] that the Palestinian revolution cannot possibly recognize anything called a cease fire."

His warning came 48 hours after Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and leader of the six major guerrilla groups, ordered the estimated 11,000 guerrillas in the south to stop shooting.

Radicals, who make up 20 percent of the guerrilla striking force, said they were lobbing about 200 mortars a day into Israeli positions in the Arkoub region, ignoring Mr. Arafat's orders.

A few Swedish peace-keeping units had set up positions in the 100-square-kilometer Arkoub region at the foothills of Mount Hermon in southeast Lebanon.

There were no Swedish ...

(Continued ...)

Cultural-Affairs Section Added

USIA Gets New Initials, New Functions

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—At midnight tonight, a set of initials which have inspired respect, jibes and occasional riots around the world — USIA — will be replaced by ICA — the International Communication Agency.

ICA will include everything that was in the 25-year-old United States Information Agency, plus a cultural-affairs section moved over from the State Department.

It will include USIA libraries that have been burned and stoned at times of international tension, the Voice of America, and the other bureaus which perform a task known as public diplomacy.

The change finally puts into effect a 1973 recommendation by a panel headed by Dr. Frank Stanton, former chairman of the CBS. The panel said that the old system "was at variance with logic" because it split up two functions — cultural programs and overseas information programs — that should have been put together.

The cultural programs were handled in the State Department, largely as a concession to former Sen. William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who was interested in the international scholarship exchange program which bears his name.

Sen. Fulbright preferred that the cultural and exchange functions stay with the conventional diplomats, and he had enough clout with the State Department to realize his wishes.

He now has retired, and his exchange program will go to the new agency.

The change from USIA to ICA, according to its director John Reinhardt, will be more than a bureaucratic reshuffle, although it is also that.

"The key to the new concept is communication," Mr. Reinhardt said. "It is an organization designed to permit the American people to communicate with other people."

Mr. Reinhardt, formerly an ambassador to Nigeria, does not fear the word propaganda, if it is used in the sense of propagating information. "Our goal," he said, "will be to achieve understanding."

One of the most delicate problems is the handling of the Voice of America, largest part of the new agency both in terms of money and manpower.

Mr. Reinhardt vowed that VOA reporters [15 of whom are stationed overseas] will receive no official guidance when covering a news story, nor will the regular newscasts from Washington be influenced by official U.S. policy."

However, he added, commentaries broadcast by the VOA and professing to represent the official views of the U.S. government will follow guidance handed down by the State Department, as is now the case.

Mr. Reinhardt said, "We don't know what the newscaster is going to say until he says it. We do tell our commentators what to say, and the commentaries will be identified, just as editorials are identified over American commercial radio stations."

Mr. Reinhardt insisted that, despite the similarity with the Central Intelligence Agency's initials, "There will be nothing covert about the ICA."

United Press International

Prime Minister Barre leaves Elysee Palace after submitting the resignation of his government to President Giscard d'Estaing.

In Expected Move

Barre Quits, Is Renamed As Head of New Cabinet

PARIS, March 31 (UPI)—Raymond Barre was reappointed as Premier today shortly after he submitted his resignation to the Elysee Palace.

The announcement by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was considered a mere formality after his center-right government coalition won the recent elections. Political sources earlier today had predicted that Mr. Barre would be renamed to the post.

Political sources said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will wait until after the new National Assembly convenes Monday before he names the other cabinet members.

Since the two-round legislative elections March 12 and 19, in which the center-right coalition won a 91-seat majority over the leftist opposition, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has spent a great of his time consulting with political and labor leaders, including those of the left.

Met With Left

On Tuesday, he met with Socialist Francois Mitterrand, leader of the opposition. His last big meeting was an hourlong session yesterday with George Marchais, head of the Communist party.

The meetings with opposition leaders were the first of their kind in the 20 years of the French Fifth Republic. Although they appear to have achieved little, the fact that they happened was historic.

Mr. Marchais said on emerging from his meeting with the President that it was held in accordance with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own notion of his presidential job, a notion that Mr. Marchais said he disagreed with. He said he agreed to talk to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "in order to plead the cause of the workers."

He said he pushed such leftist election platform planks as shorter working hours, earlier retirement and a higher minimum wage.

20 Arrested in Spain For Insulting Official

MADRID, March 31 (AP)—Twenty persons were reported arrested yesterday, including members of the ultra rightist party "Fuerza Nueva" (New Force), for insulting Interior Minister Rodolfos Martin Villa as he attended a wedding.

News accounts said that Mr. Martin Villa, who is in charge of Spain'a law and order, was repeatedly insulted by a group of persons who gathered outside the church and that one of them attempted to attack him.

Papua Seeks New Ties

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, March 31 (AP)—China and the Soviet Union have been asked to establish embassies in Papua New Guinea, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Ebia Olewale said.

Botswana Refuses to Aid Guerrillas

Abducted Pupils Go Home to Rhodesia

PLUMTREE, Rhodesia, March 31 (UPI)—Most of the more than 400 black mission school pupils abducted to Botswana by black insurgents returned to Rhodesia today, thirsty, hungry and happy to be home.

Their return was aided by the government of Botswana, which told the guerrillas that it wanted no part in the abductions.

The youngsters were kidnapped Wednesday night from their school by guerrillas who said they were acting on behalf of the Patriotic Front. The front is supported by Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and Botswana.

The children began crossing the Ramokgwebane River bridge ...ng the Rhodesia-Botswana border. The exact number who returned was not known. But Botswana's head of security, David Mophuthing, said that all but 48 of the 432 persons seized at southwest Rhodesia's Tegwani mission chose to return home.

In Rhodesia, a spokesman for the British Methodist Church, which operates the mission, said that 420 pupils, between the ages of 13 an 20, and 12 staff members, including the headmaster Luke Khumalo, were abducted.

Taken to Police Camp

On their return, the youngsters were taken to a police camp at this border town where they were given sandwiches and soft drinks. They said that they had not eaten since their abduction.

One 15-year-old boy, expressing sentiments of his classmates, said, "The guerrillas said they were taking us for training. We didn't like the way we were taken. We should decide if we want training."

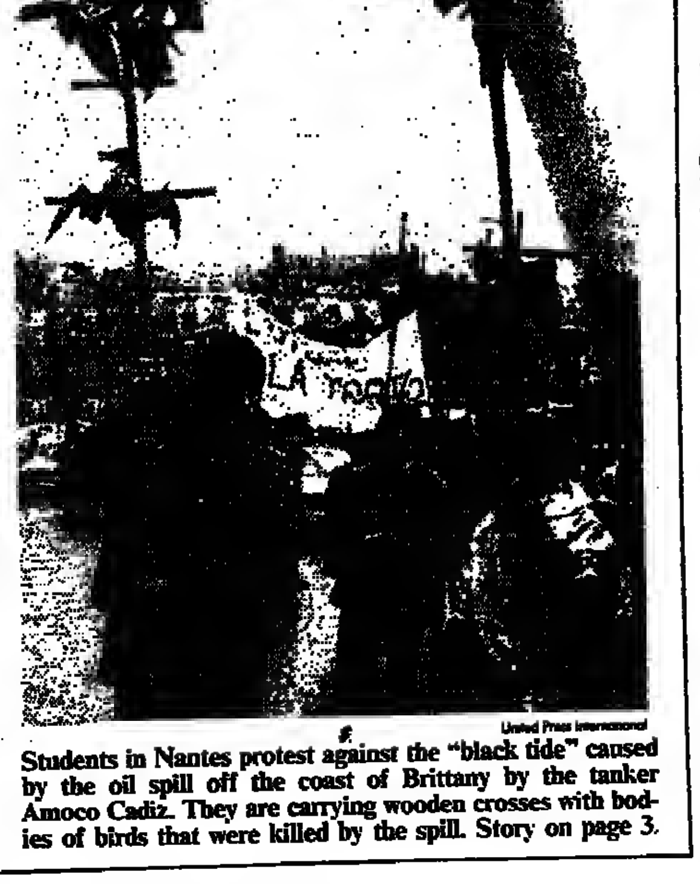
The youngsters said that among those who chose to stay in Botswana were two teachers.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said the group was believed to have been held in the village of Ramabaquane, 20 miles from the mission.

Mission officials said that about 12 men slipped into the school after cutting telephone lines and moved swiftly through the complex, rounding up sleeping pupils.

The officials reported that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International

Students in Nantes protest against the "black tide" caused by the oil spill off the coast of Brittany by the tanker Amoco Cadiz. They are carrying wooden crosses with bodies of birds that were killed by the spill. Story on page 3.

Conspiracy Charged

U.S. Indicts Ex-Legislator In S. Korea Bribery Case

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—A federal grand jury investigating the South Korean influence-buying scandal on Capitol Hill yesterday indicted former Rep. Otto Passman on charges of conspiracy, bribery and accepting an illegal gratuity.

The seven-count indictment charged that Rep. Passman, D-La., demanded money from South Korean rice-dealer Tongsun Park and that he pressured the South Korean government to purchase U.S. rice.

The indictment charged that Rep. Passman, 77, "did wilfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate and agree with Tongsun Park ... to defraud the United States of America."

Mr. Park, who returned from South Korea under a grant of immunity in return for his testimony, was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the grand jury charge.

Rep. Passman, who once held veto power over all foreign aid as a House subcommittee chairman, was defeated in a primary re-election bid in 1976. He has consistently denied any illegal or improper conduct in the Korean influence-buying scandal.

The indictment alleged that he conspired to accept $213,000 from Mr. Park and obtained $98,000.

The indictment charged that Rep. Passman used "his good offices" to pressure officials of the Korean government's Office of Supply, the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, and other officials to keep Mr. Park as the agent in sales of U.S. rice to South Korea.

It said that, as chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, Rep. Passman not only pressured Korean officials to buy the rice handled by Mr. Park but also pushed to have money from the Food for Peace program allocated to South Korea specifically for purchase of rice.

Mr. Park received ... lion in rice comm... period of the ...

(Continued ...)

1st Flare-up Since Somali Pullout

ew Ogaden Fighting Reported

AIROBI, March 31 (UPI)—omalia said today that Ethiopian warplanes bombed the northern part of its territory. And Addis Ababa hinted that it eventually could invade Somalia with ground forces if a guerrilla war in the Ogaden continued.

Diplomatic sources said that the statements from both capitals underscored that the situation on the Horn of Africa had taken an ominous new turn.

In a communique broadcast by Mogadishu radio, Somalia said that two Ethiopian MiG-21 warplanes attacked the village of Kalabayd in northern Somalia but it gave no further details.

It was the first time for many weeks that the Somalis had claimed Ethiopian aerial attacks against its territory and also the first time since regular Somali forces withdrew from the Ogaden earlier this month to end the conventional war. Ethiopia has consistently denied that its warplanes ever bombed Somali territory.

Insurgents Drive On

Meanwhile, Somali insurgents said that they are expanding a guerrilla war against Ethiopia and its Communist allies throughout the Ogaden region.

The Ethiopian government, in turn, has hinted at retaliation. In a statement last night it said: "The Somali leadership has continued its policy of invasion and expansionism and has declared a genocidal war. The Ethiopian people will no longer accept this. Although Ethiopia does not want war, in accordance with international law it will be compelled to safeguard its rights in the face of further attacks."

No Invasion Wish

It reiterated that Ethiopia had no wish to invade Somalia and warned of a possible civil war or change of government in Somalia over the confusion and economic crisis of the Ogaden conflict.

The Western Somali Liberation Front said yesterday in a communique that its guerrillas wiped out a 13-truck convoy on Wednesday, killing 170 Ethiopian troops and nine Cuban soldiers near the town of Daghabur.

Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre and his government made it clear that they have no control over the froot, even though all indications were that they would continue to actively support the guerrillas.

SWAPO May Not Talk With 5 Western Envoys

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 31 (AP)—The South-West Africa People's Organization in this territory has indicated that it would not meet with representatives of five Western nations visiting the territory to discuss the latest proposals for Namibian independence.

Sources close to SWAPO said yesterday that the latest Western proposal was given to SWAPO's president, Sam Nujoma, in Zambia and therefore it was unnecessary to meet envoys from the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

The envoys arrived here yesterday to present their plan to local black and white leaders in the territory, which is scheduled to become independent from South Africa this year.

The West's plan for a peaceful transition to independence and majority rule differs somewhat from their original plan submitted in New York last month.

Several Differences

SWAPO and South Africa differ on: the number and location of South African troops in the territory before independence, the South African enclave of Walvis Bay and the role of the South African-appointed administrator and his UN counterpart.

SWAPO's guerrilla arm, which is based in Angola and Zambia, wants South African troop strength in the teritory cut from 20,000 to 1,500, with these troops to be stationed in the south. South Africa wants 4,000 troops in several bases in the north where SWAPO is strongest in order to prevent voter intimidation or any coup attempt.

The proposals are seen in South Africa as a final bid by the West to find a transition to independence that would include the guerrillas and receive international acceptance.

Details of the West's proposals were not available. In New York, diplomats said that the Western plan would be presented to the Security Council late next month after all parties involved had had a chance to study the plan.

Attitude Hardens

South Africa's attitude hardened this week after the assassination of Herero tribal leader Clemens Kapuuo by unknown gunmen.

SWAPO in Lusaka denied responsibility, saying that the South Africans had planned it to make SWAPO look bad.

The result has been increased interest by the five nations in more effective military and police presence in the territory, to prevent tribal fighting or politically motivated violence.

Pupils Back In Rhodesia

(Continued From Page 1)

guerrillas said they were acting on behalf of Josbua Nkomo, co-leader with Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front. The group is pledged to fight the internal majority-rule agreement signed by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black moderate leaders.

Last year, in the same region, insurgents abdueted 400 pupils from the Manama mission school. Distraught parents travelled to Botswana to fetch the children, but only 53 agreed to come back.

The Botswana security chief said that his country did not support the abductions, although it welcomed people seeking political asylum. He said that Botswana has taken in more than 6,000 refugees since March 15.

Western sources have said that Botswana's refugee camps are overcrowded and facing grave health hazards. According to reports from Botswana, up to 1,000 black Rhodesians each week are flown north to Zambia, where Mr. Nkomo's men have bases.

Shootings Reported in Botswana

JOHANNESBURG, March 31 (AP)—Botswana paramilitary police shot and killed two white South Africans and a British student who were on a holiday in a game park, the Rand Daily Mail reported today.

The shootings occurred Wednesday near the border area of South Africa, Rhodesia and Botswana when Botswana police went to the Bushfillan lodge game farm to question British student Nick Love about a camouflage shirt and some .306 Caliber ammunition, the report said.

Police arrested Mr. Love, the Bushfillan lodge game ranger, Billie De Beer, and the manager of a neighboring farm, Mike Arden, the newspaper said. Shortly later, a relative of Mr. De Beer said, the bodies of the three men were in the police station at Selebi-Pikwe, the report added. Botswana police declined to comment on the report.

Guerrilla Shootout Reported

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 31 (AP)—Nationalist sources said yesterday that there was a shootout in the headquarters here of Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union. Unconfirmed reports said four persons were killed.

The sources said that some ZAPU members opened fire on others Monday at ZAPU headquarters here, known as Zimbabwe House. They said that guerrilla commander Alfred Mangena was wounded in the gunfight.

Another shootout occurred Dec. 19 at Zimbabwe House when guerrillas guarding the building drove off unidentified attackers. No casualties were reported in that incident.

Kenya Receives Shipment of U.S. Warplanes

NAIROBI, March 31 (UPI) — Kenya received the first shipment of a squadron of F-5 strike aircraft today as part of the largest single military deal the United States has concluded with a black African nation.

The F-5s were flown to Nairobi crated aboard a C-5A Galaxy transport and delivered to the Kenyan Air Force in a private ceremony.

Diplomatic sources said that because of the continuing crisis in the Horn of Africa the United States had speeded up delivery of the squadron and that all 12 F-5s would be delivered by late spring.

The planes and spare parts are worth $75 million.

Kenya, with the smallest armed forces in the area, ordered the fighters in a drive to build up its Air Force. Kenyan pilots have been training on the F-5s in the United States.

U.S.-Turkish Relations

ANKARA, March31 (AP) Turkey—Strong indications have emerged that long-strained Turkish-U.S. relations will improve, Premier Bulent Ecevit said today.

Otto Passman

U.S. Indicts Ex-Official

(Continued From Page 1)

the indictment said began in January, 1972, and continued through 1975.

The indictment enumerates seven instances when Rep. Passman allegedly received the $193,000 in payments from Mr. Park. The first payment, according to the indictment, was $10,000 on March 28, 1972. The document said that was followed by payments of $10,000, $10,000, $15,000, $50,000, $10,000, $28,000 and $50,000.

The indictment said that Rep. Passman persuaded Mr. Park to make him agent for rice sales to South Korea in April 1972 and that the congressman met with Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo and "insisted that the Korean government cooperate in reaching agreement" with the United States.

Rep. Passman did this, the indictment said, "so that a United States rice sale to Korea could be consummated."

In June, 1972, the indictment said, Rep. Passman wired Ambassador Kim that "Korea's stubbornness on the rice purchase is on the verge of bringing about my defeat for re-election to Congress."

Official of ITT Pleads Innocent In Perjury Case

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Robert Berrellez, a Latin American ITT official in the early 1970s, has pleaded not guilty to charges that he committed perjury in Senate testimony by covering up the company's role in covert CIA activities in Chile.

Mr. Berrellez, now director of public relations for ITT's southwest region, appeared before U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy on Wednesday and pleaded not guilty to three perjury counts and three felony counts filed against him by the Justice Department on March 20.

Mr. Berrellez and ITT Senior Vice-President Edward Gerrity jr. were charged with trying to block the 1973 investigation by a Senate foreign relations subcommittee. Mr. Gerrity has yet to enter his plea.

The charges against Mr. Berrellez included one count of conspiracy to obstruct the proceedings of the subcommittee on multinational corporations, one count of obstructing the investigation and one count of making false statements in 1974 arbitration hearings involving an ITT dispute with the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Mr. Berrellez and Mr. Gerrity denied that ITT had offered the CIA $1 million to help block the election of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende, but it was disclosed in 1975 that the giant conglomerate had given at least $350,000 to political foes.

Little Ordered Back to N.C.

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI)—The state appellate division has said that fugitive Joan Little must return to North Carolina to face prison escape charges, but gave her 10 days to appeal the decision.

In a 3-to-1 ruling, the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court in Brooklyn upheld a lower court ruling ordering Miss Little's extradition. The justices denied her petition for bail pending an appeal to the state Court of Appeals.

Miss Little, the black woman who was acquitted of killing a white jailer in 1975, fled a North Carolina prison for women in October while serving a sentence for breaking and entering. She was arrested in New York on Dec. 7. She has fought her return to North Carolina, saying that her life would be in danger there.

Suharto Shifts Cabinet; Aims At Development

JAKARTA, March 31 (UPI)—President Suharto has announced a new "development" Cabinet, retaining most technocrats in major ministerial posts while making some changes to insure continuity in the government's development efforts.

President Suharto said that the Cabinet would try "to achieve a more equitable distribution of development and the benefits of development" and the achievement of a reasonably high economic growth rate.

He said that the government also would seek to improve national stability, promote a "cleanup of the government apparatus," maintain and improve the national unity, prepare for the 1982 general elections and maintain Indonesia's nonaligned foreign policy.

In the new Cabinet, Gen. Maraden Panggabean, former minister of security and defense and chief of the armed forces, becomes minister in charge of coordinating the planning and execution of domestic and foreign policies.

Justice Dept. Urges Denial of Hearst Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Justice Department yesterday urged the Supreme Court to deny a hearing to Patty Hearst, the newspaper heiress convicted in a bank holdup with members of the Symbionese Liberation Army in 1974.

The department argued in a legal brief that Miss Hearst's rights were not violated at her trial on bank robbery charges. It said that Miss Hearst waived her privilege against self-incrimination when she testified in her own behalf.

Miss Hearst was sentenced to seven years in prison for her part in the holdup. She is free on a $1 million bond and is living with her parents pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

After a Decade of Deterioration

Carter Has Strengthened U.S.-Nigeria Ties

By Day[illegible]

LAGOS. M[illegible] Nigeria's head [illegible] Obasanjo, [illegible] House in C[illegible] Carter told [illegible] had nothing [illegible] tween us. N[illegible] but friend[illegible]

Mr. Ca[illegible] reaching a[illegible] cy has b[illegible] in the [illegible] Washi[illegible] most [illegible] country.

Lagos-Washington relations probably have never been firmer. Only two years ago the two capitals were hardly speaking, and Nigerian students were stoning the U.S. Embassy here. When President Carter arrived here today, he became the first U.S. president to pay an official visit to a black African country.

In an interview, Donald Easum, the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, discussed the changing relationships. The primary reason, he said, was that no U.S. administration had ever taken Africa—much less Nigeria—seriously.

African Pleas

a "African heads of state used to plead with President [Richard] Nixon and [former Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger to show real attention to the affairs of Africa, and our indifference was very obvious," he said.

"Kissinger kept saying, 'How can you have an African policy when there are 50 different countries there?' He continually refused to see African ambassadors in Washington, except to occasionally receive the whole African diplomatic corps as a group, which the Africans saw as very demeaning."

Relations with the government in Lagos began deteriorating in 1967, when Washington refused to license the sale of arms to Nigeria, which was fighting a civil war against Biafran secessionists. A visit to Lagos in 1970 by Secretary of State William Rogers did little to ease the strain.

In 1973 Mr. Kissinger told a Nigerian journalist that he hoped to see Nigeria's "president" when he (the president) arrived in New York to address the General Assembly as chairman of the Organization of African Unity. At that time, however, Nigeria had not had a president for seven years. And when the Nigerian head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, did arrive, the White House arranged and then postponed so many appointments with Mr. Nixon that Gen. Gowon eventually gave up in exasperation.

U.S. Agency Ejected

In 1975 the Nigerian government gave the U.S. Information Service two weeks to vacate its premises in Lagos. When the agency refused to budge, troops moved in and occupied the building. During a six-month period that year, Nigeria refused on three occasions to receive Mr. Kissinger.

Relations here all but ruptured when Washington supported a faction backed by South Africa in the Angola civil war. The U.S. Embassy and the ambassador's residence were attacked in January, 1976. The next month the assassination of head of state Murtala Mohammed was blamed on the C.I.A., leading to more violent demonstrations.

Although many black African governments have paid no more than lip service to ending white minority rule in South Africa, Nigeria has been consistent, fervent and active in its opposition to apartheid. One example: Last week, Barclays Bank announced that it was buying $30 million in South African defense bonds. Nigeria promptly pulled all government funds out of the Barclays bank here and gave one-third of the 60 white expatriates working at Barclays 30 days to leave the country.

Beyond the presence of 15,000 Nigerian students in the United States, the connections between Washington and Lagos today are both political and economic. Washington believes it needs Nigeria's help to convince black Africa that it is ending its policy of Third World neglect and is concerned beyond countering Soviet influence on the continent. Nigeria needs U.S. investment, technical expertise and a continuing customer for its high-grade crude oil.

Last year, the United States—which has replaced Britain as Nigeria's principal trading partner—purchased $6.2-billion worth of Nigerian products, mostly oil. It sold Nigeria $957 million worth of American goods. Even when diplomatic relations were on the rocks in 1976, economic cooperation between the United States and this capitalistic country of 80 million people moved ahead unimpeded.

U.S. Interests

American businessmen have been comparatively wary about investing in Nigeria, although U.S. interests here continue to grow. Their reluctance is based on several reasons: The government's policy of demanding 40 per cent to 60 per cent Nigerian control of all businesses; the possibility of instability when the military government hands over power to civilians next year; the limit on the number foreign workers a company can employ; a mind-boggling level of red tape and governmental decrees; foreign-currency regulations that make it difficult to get profits out of the country, and Lagos's sky-high cost of living, its numerous discomforts and the extent of its corruption.

One reason that Nigeria's voice is particularly authoritative in black Africa is that it has the economic independence to maintain a truly nonaligned position in foreign affairs. Its cargo planes, for example, are American, its helicopters French, its training planes British and Czechoslovak, its fighter-bombers Russian. There are about 90 foreign embassies in Lagos, and Nigeria has maintained relations with [illegible] Moscow and Washington.

Nigeria, according to diplomatic sources here, played an important role in persuading Washington not to get involved in the Ogaden war. On the other hand, Nigeria resisted Washington urgings that it criticize the Soviet and Cuban involvement on the Ethiopian side because, like most African nations, it believes Ethiopia was entitled to accept help from anyone when its territory was invaded.

Most diplomats here, both African and Western, see the Carter visit as a signficant cornerstone in the formation of a new U.S. policy toward Africa, particularly because two years ago it would have been inconceivable for an American president even to consider visiting Nigeria.

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Weizman Returns, Is 'Not Pessimistic'

(Continued From Page 1)

of shuttle diplomacy between Cairo and Jerusalem by United States Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton — have been made to get an agreed declaration, but without success.

The major snags involve the wording on a section dealing with the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Sadat wants a wording that allows Palestinian self-determination but the Israelis reject this because of their opposition to a separate Palestinian state. The other hitch focuses on Egypt's call for a full Israeli withdrawl from the Arab lands seized during the 1967 war. Israel is amenable to wording that calls for some withdrawal from some of the lands but not to a total withdrawal.

Positive Face

There were several schools of speculation here this evening on the current round of talks between Mr. Weizman and Mr. Sadat in the absence of firm information.

Some reports asserted that the Israeli attempt had been prompted by a desire to put a positive face on the increasingly negative state of the peace initiative and that it had failed.

Other reports said that, while no great progress had been made, at least the direct dialogue between the Israelis and the Egyptians had been resumed.

Unanswered was whether Mr. Weizman went to Cairo with some new ideas aimed at rejuvenating the negotiations. As recently as Wednesday, Mr. Begin, in a major parliamentary address, showed no indications of any shift in the stand he has clung to for months despite the growing opposition to his tenacity by the Carter administration.

Fair Basis

Mr. Begin repeatedly affirms that his peace proposal calling for a system of civil rule for the 1.1 million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza while Israel keeps a military presence in the two areas is a fair basis for negotiations. Israeli officials note that so far there has been no specific proposal put forward by the Egyptians.

In addition, Mr. Begin has run afoul of the Americans because he does not interpret United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 to include Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza.

This has bothered the Carter administration because the resolution — which has served as basis for Arab-Israeli contacts over a decade — has commonly been interpreted to mean Israel must withdraw to some degree from all fronts of the captured Arab lands — the Sinai, the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights.

There were some reports that Mr. Weizman, who had established a rapport with Mr. Sadat during previous encounters, might have had a few new wrinkles aimed at forging a joint declaration. In a recent interview with an Israeli newspaper, he stressed the urgency of renewing direct talks with Egypt and was critical of the American shuttle diplomacy mediation effort saying that it might even have been counterproductive.

Pupils Back In Rhodesia

(Continued From Page 1)

consult with the Judiciary committees of the Senate and House.

Mr. Bell, however, began to object and to support the view of Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., and chairman of the House immigration subcommittee, that the "parole authority" was intended for true emergencies and not for allowing refugees on a regular basis.

Eastland Stand

Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss. and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, also was opposed to routine use of the "parole authority," but Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who will succeed the retiring Sen. Eastland as chairman, supports unlimited use of the authority.

Mr. Vance made it clear that he believed the United States should admit all Vietnamese boat refugees unable to find homes elsewhere, as well as special categories of other Indochinese now in camps.

Since the new legislation probably could not be enacted until next year, Mr. Vance argued that the parole authority had to be used on an open-ended basis, in effect, siding with Sen. Kennedy.

White House aides said that they believed that Mr. Bell could accept the President's decision for unlimited use of the parole authority since it would be restricted to the interim period before legislation is passed. The sooner a new law was passed, the fewer refugees would have to be admitted through the parole regulation.

China May Buy Boeing Planes

HONG KONG, March 31 (AP)—China is considering the purchase of a fleet of Boeing 747s and 727s in the near future, the South China Morning Post reported today.

The paper quoted Ernest Boullioun, president of the Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., as saying that the Peking government asked Boeing for information about the two planes. Mr. Boullioun, here to sign a contract with Hong Kong-based Cathay Pacific Airways for the purchase of one 747-267g jumbo jet, also said that Boeing teams have been sent to China in the last few months but nothing concrete has developed.

Shaky Lebanese Truce Holds, Refugees Return

(Continued From Page 1)

ties in Arkoub, once the main base of cross border guerrilla raids into Jewish settlements, despite continued fire. A Swede was killed and another wounded in a land-mine explosion Wednesday at the strategic khardali bridge on the Litani River a few kilometers west of the Arkoub.

Strategic Bridge

The cease-fire was reported holding for the third straight day along the rest of the Qasmieh Bridge on the Mediterranean highway.

This front is mainly held by troops from Mr. Arafat's own organization, al-Fatah, although the radicals maintain a force in the port city of Tyre below the Litani River.

Officers of the UN French contingent in Tyre still were unable to talk guerrillas into an agreement for a peaceful takeover of the Qasmieh Bridge, the only [illegible] leaway to Tyre and three [illegible] cent Palestinian refugee camps.

UN Sources here said French paratroopers also failed in an attempt yesterday to link up with an Iranian peace-keeping force manning positions on the Qaqaiye Bridge, midway between Khardali and Qahmiweh.

The sources said negotiations were resumed today for a French takeover of Qasmieh and a link with the Iranians, two essential moves to accelerate the deployment of UN Troops and solidify the truce.

Three Killed in N.Y. By Commuter Train

CHELSEA, N.Y., March 31 (UPI)—Three persons were killed yesterday when a Conrail commuter train slammed into a passenger car at a crossing about 10 miles south of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Officials said a mother and her two children died when the two-car, diesel-powered train hit the car at the River Road crossing in the Hudson riverbank village of Chelsea.

Sightless Pilot Led to Landing

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla., March 31 (AP)—A pilot who was partially blinded when his F-5E fighter lost its canopy during a high-altitude mock dogfight was talked through to a safe landing by the pilot of another F-5E flying alongside him, the U.S. Air Force said.

Maj. Raymond Fowler, who was blinded in one eye by fragments from the canopy after it malfunctioned and broke away from the plane. This severely limited his depth perception. He also had to fly into wind coming in from loss of the canopy which made his good eye water badly, Capt. Chris Wende said Wednesday.

Capt. David McCloud, flying next to Maj. Fowler, gave him altitude, position and speed information so that he could land.

Vatican Hints Willingness To Mediate in Moro Case

VATICAN CITY, March 31 (UPI)—The Vatican indicated today for a second time that it was willing to intervene to save kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro despite the government's refusal to negotiate with the Red Brigades terrorists who have kidnapped him.

An editorial in the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano said: "The request for a precautionary step to ease the solution of the most grievous case of Mr. Moro certainly cannot leave the Holy See indifferent."

A Red Brigades commando team abducted Mr. Moro in Rome on March 16 after killing his five bodyguards.

In a letter received two days ago and now accepted as being in Mr. Moro's handwriting but written under duress, Mr. Moro suggested that the Vatican act as a go-between.

Pope Paul VI and Mr. Moro have been friends for many years.

Vatican spokesman Don Pierfranco Pastore said yesterday that the Vatican "has never backed away in the face of carrying out humanitarian actions."

But later yesterday the ruling Christian Democratic party and the second-ranking Communists rejected any deals with Mr. Moro's captors.

Politicians reported that [illegible] the "no negotiations" statement the Christian Democratic party was contemplating offering a reward of half a billion lire ($575,000) for the release of Mr. Moro and the capture of his kidnappers.

The editorial in the Vatican newspaper said: "In recent years there were not a few occasions which, discreetly or openly, the Holy Father in person or Holy See organizations intervened to resolve single or multiple examples involving human beings whose fundamental rights were violated."

It added: "It is, however, obvious that any action would be possible only when all elements in play become clear. It is therefore premature to suggest what concrete intervention could take place at the moment."

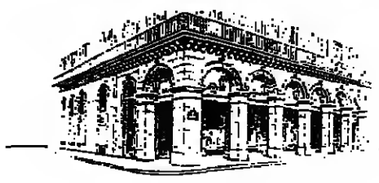
Vatican sources said that one of the things still unclear is if any mediation was what the Red Brigades want in exchange for Mr. Moro.

Forty-nine Red Brigades members currently are on trial in Turin. Although investigators assume Moro's captors eventually will demand the release of some or all of the Turin defendants, no such deal has been suggested so far.

At last, a trend that suits big men

THIS year, the new trend in suits is to Prince-of-Wales and houndstooth cheeks, and other designs in close blends of tone — colors and designs that are especially right for big men. For early season wear, Lanvin 2 has some saxonies (F 1,950) and mink-and-wool mixtures (F 2,390) in sizes right up to 62.

And when summer comes round, you'll appreciate the light weight of our pepper-and-salt weaves (F 2,250), and of our latest gabardines (F 2,250).



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News Analysis

Vance, Gromyko Meeting Proposed by Washington

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, March 31 (WP)—President Carter plans to send Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Europe in late April, as a possible prelude to a Carter summit conference with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Officials traveling with Mr. Carter in Brazil disclosed plans for the Vance-Gromyko meeting yesterday. The meeting would probably take place in Geneva.

On Tuesday, the Kremlin said, through the Soviet newspaper Pravda, that the time is approaching "for crucial decisions in Soviet-American relaions." The article said that the Carter administratioo was displaying ambivalence and vacillation in concluding the nuclear Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

By making public the proposed Vance-Gromyko meeting, centered on the prolonged nuclear negotiations, the Carter administratioo evidently sought to demonstrate that it is not foot-dragging on SALT.

'Serious Commentary'

In addition, the State Department Wednesday called the Soviet analysis and critique of U.S. policy a "serious, thoughtful commeotary" that deserved serious study.

The proposal for Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko to meet, administratoo sources said, was made before the recent Kremlin review of U.S.-Soviet policy that produced the Pravda article.

Mr. Vance discussed the idea of a Gromyko meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin before Mr. Dobrynin left Washington for Moscow on March 17, reportedly "loaded down" with position papers on U.S. policy. Mr. Dobrynin iodicated that the Soviet Union was receptive to the idea of a Vance-Gromyko meeting but that oo date has been agreed to.

The fact that the planning for a Vance-Gromyko conference had been under way makes it clear why the Soviet Union was puzzled by the Carter administration's intentions on the day Mr. Dobrynin left Washington.

Stern Speech

On that day, President Carter delivered a stern speech on U.S. defense and U.S.-Soviet policy at Wake Forest University. Mr. Carter said that the United States will spend whatever is required oo defense to "guarantee our security," and he warned of "an ominous inclioation" by the Soviet Union to project its growing power around the world, ootably in the Horn of Africa.

The Pravda article this week, by Soviet specialist oo U.S. affairs Georgi Arbatov, asked if this represented a shift in U.S. policy and an attempt to obtain military superiority. U.S. officials have denied that. The Arbatov article signified that the Kremlin leadership was leaving the issues open.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko would be expected to determioe if some of the barriers to a new nuclear arms cootrol pact can be resolved. After a meeting next month, another meeting, or series of meetings, would probably be held between them in this country starting in late May. That is when a special session of the United Nations on disarmament begins in New York.

There has been some Soviet probing at lower levels about the possibility that Mr. Brezhnev might lead the Soviet delegatioo to New York, opening the way for a Carter-Brezhnev meeting.

Many diplomats, bowever, think it more likely that, if Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko make enough progress to justify a Carter-Brezhnev meeting, that meeting would be in Europe at a later date. A summit conference to confirm a virtually completed SALT accord is also a possibility. Mr. Carter has said that he is prepared to meet Mr. Brezhnev for either purpose.

RUDE AWAKENING—Steamboat Geyser roared out of a nine-year dormancy this week in Yellowstone National Park by spewing boiling water up to 400 feet for 15 minutes. Steamboat is the world's largest geyser, three to four times bigger than Old Faithful.

United Press International

Questioned About 2 Murders

2 Held in Los Angeles Strangler Case

By Ted Thackrey Jr. and Nieson Himmel

LOS ANGELES, March 31 — A Massachusetts prisoo escapee and a Beverly Hills maiotenance man have been taken into custody in conoectioo witb at least two murders attributed to the hillside strangler, Los Angeles police said yesterday.

George Shamshak, 27, and Peter Jones, 37, are being questioned about the murders of Jill Barcomb and Kathleen Kimberly Robinson, Police Chief Daryl Gates said in a press conference. He said that Shamshak, who had been serving a term for armed robbery, escaped from prisoo in Massacbusetts last year and was in the Los Angeles area during the time that some of the stranglings occurred.

Mr. Gates said that Shamshak was arrested in Massachusetts as an escapee and jailed early this mooth when he gave police information that led them to connect him with the Los Angeles murders.

Massachusetts authorities contacted Los Angeles, Mr. Gates said, and on Marcb 17 Shamshak was brought to Los Angeles for questioning. He said Shamshak has beeo in "protective custody" since then.

2nd Man Implicated

During questioning, the chief said, Shamshak implicated Mr. Jones, who reportedly is employed as a maiotenance man at a medical building in Beverly Hills.

Mr. Jones was placed under surveillance and was arrested yesterday at his home in Los Angeles, Mr. Gates said.

Mr. Jooes was booked last night on suspicioo of murder, but Shamshak was being held in a jail as an "en route prisooer."

Mr. Gates did oot explain wby Shamsbak bad not also been booked for murder, but said Shamshak had been "promised oothing" in return for his cooperation.

Mr. Gates, who headed the 92-man hillside strangler task force before becoming police chief, did not give details of how Mr. Jones was implicated in the murder except to say that his oame had been mentioned io statements by Shamsbak.

Contacts

Sources close to the investigation, however, said that Mr. Jones has relatives in Massachusetts and that the two men had known eacb other there. For a time, the two lived in the same Los Angeles apartment house.

The chief said that he did oot want to "classify [Shamshak] as the hillside strangler."

But he said Shamshak was "definitely" a suspect in the Barcomb and Robinson murders and added that he "had some knowledge [of the circumstances of the killings] that only detectives on the case would have known."

Mr. Gates would not commeot oo reports that Shamshak had visited the places where bodies of some victims had been dumped or on a report that the other 11 strangler murders might oot be connected to the Barcomb and Robinson cases.

Sources close to the investigation said there were "substantial differences" between the mode of strangulation used in the Barcomb and Robinson killings and the others attributed to the strangler.

© Los Angeles Times

But Birds Have Suffered

Scientists Do Not Expect Ill Effects From Oil Spill

PORTSALL, France, March 31 (NYT)—Scientists monitoring the Amoco Cadiz tanker disaster here, the worst oil spill in history, are cautiously optimistic that it will not have long-term or irreversible environmental effects on the Brittany coastline and surrounding seas.

The supertanker ran aground March 16 and broke apart the oext day on shoals off this picturesque fishing village, spilling about 200,000 tons of crude oil. To speed the cleaning operations, French Navy helicopters have bombarded the ship to release the last 20,000 tons of oil.

The oil has polluted 110 miles of the Breton coast and nearby islands, destroyed a harvest of oysters, lobsters, fish and seaweed worth millions of dollars, and threatens the lucrative tourist trade just as the season is getting started. The disaster is costing additional millions of dollars in manpower and equipment for the cleanup operaoons.

Scientists Optimistic

But a oumber of ecologists—employed by a nearby French marine biology laboratory, working for Amoco or attached to iodependent consultiog companies— believe that long-term damage can be avoided for the following reasons:

•The tanker's oil was of a light variety and most of it already has broken up and dispersed because of the rough seas and high winds.

•The estuaries of the Breton coast are particularly suited to support a rich marioe life and are believed resilient despite the scope of the spill.

•The response of fishermen, farmers and other residents of Brittany has been rapid. Although there was much initial confusion at the government level and a dearth of sophisticated anti-pollutioo equipment, the local populace has carried out an impressive cleaning operation on its own and bas paved the way for even greater efforts now being undertaken by the French government.

•The chemical dispersaots, whicb in past oil spills proved to be even more dangerous to marine life than the crude oil itself, now appear to be far less toxic if properly used.

Anguish Persists

But the optimism for the long term has not dampened the anguish and anger. Demonstrations have been beld in several towns and cities, including a gathering of 15,000 earlier this week in Brest that broke up wheo policemen fired tear gas at youths trying to storm the headquarters of the maritime police.

There are also some scientists who take a darker view of the long-term consequences of the spill because it is the fourth major oil shipwreck off the Brittany coast in 11 years. In 1967, the Torrey Canyoo split and deposited more than 100,000 tons of crude. The Boehlen spilled several thousaod tons in October, 1976, and the Olympic Bravery ran ioto shoals early that year, but fortunately was almost empty.

The main concern of scientists was over the fate of diving birds, such as cormorants aod pelicans. Seagulls, which skimmed the oil-slick waters, were only rare casualties. More than a thousand dead birds have been uncovered, and many more are assumed to have died out of sight.

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Rodents' Sex Lives Unchanged, EPA Bans Electronic Repellent

WASHINGTON, Marcb 31 (UPI)—Two devices designed to keep away rats, mice and other pests by transmitting signals intended, among other things, to interfere with their sex lives, have been banned by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The agency said that the devices do not work.

The Amigo Electronic Repeller and the Amigo Electronic Repeller Pbase 2 Model C-100, made by the Mira Manufacturing Co., were for between $300 and $500. But, according to the agency, "EPA tests on the two Amigos found that they had oo meaniogful effect on the eating, drinking or reproductive habits of rats. Labeling for these devices includes false and misleading claims."

"For example, labeling for the Amigo Electronic Repeller says that it 'sends out a protective frequency to create a front-line shield' keeping ants, mice, rats, gophers and moles away from protected areas. Elsewhere the same label states: 'The creatures will stay where they are, oot eating or breeding, and unable to tolerate the repelling frequency they will go dormant, oever to leave the area.'"

The action was taken under the federal pesticides law whicb gives EPA the power to police the labeling of anti-pest products.

The Amigo used an electromagnet that emits low-level electronic waves, the EPA said. Some devices were intended for indoor use, others were promoted for use in outdoor areas ranging from 2 to 20 acres.

Soviet Dissident Asks U.S. for Political Asylum

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Pyotr Grigorenko, a former Soviet army major general who was stripped of his citizenship three weeks ago for his criticism of alleged Soviet suppressioo of human rights, said yesterday that be has applied for political asylum in the United States.

But, Mr. Grigorenko said, be has not given up hope of returning to his homeland even though he is certain it would mean a return to prison or to a psychiatric ward.

Mr. Grigorenko, 70, said at a news conference that he is willing to pay that price to prove to Soviet citizens "what kind of lawless society they live in."

He also said that the stripping of one's citizenship was legal in the Stalinist era but is illegal under the new Soviet constitution.

"I appeal to the people of the world to protest and demand that I be allowed to return to face an open court," he said.

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AREA TEEMS WITH ACTIVITY AND NEW WEALTH

The Bolivian frontier is bustling with activity: vast new farming areas are being opened up for cotton, soya beans, and corn; pasture lands in the north are being developed as cattle ranches; new oil and gas discoveries are being made; mineral exploration is going forward; and plans are underway for a steel mill complex using natural gas for energy with estimated reserves of 40 billion tons of iron and manganese.

A report by the Bolivian — Utah State/USAID Study Team in 1972 concluded.... "THE EASTERN PLAINS OF BOLIVIA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S OUTSTANDING POTENTIALS FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT." This potential can be your "Ground Floor" opportunity.

All of these activities are centered around the City of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the booming capital of the State of Santa Cruz and Bolivia's second largest city. Santa Cruz de la Sierra was founded over 400 years ago, but it was connected to the outside world by little more than an ox cart trail until a paved road was completed in 1955. Then oil and natural gas were discovered, making Bolivia more than self sufficient in petroleum (gasoline is just 40 cents a gallon in Santa Cruz). The oil and gas discoveries were followed by the boom in cotton. Today, Santa Cruz is a major producer of oil, natural gas, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, wheat and cattle. There is a petroleum refinery, 16 cotton gins, 5 edible oil extraction plants, 4 sugar mills and a burgeoning industrial park. There are plans for a cement mill, a can-making factory, a paper mill and a major textile plant.

The State Government of Santa Cruz has an average income of $20 million from oil royalties and has used this money wisely to encourage the industries and services needed for full rapid development. Santa Cruz de la Sierra has grown more than five fold from 42,476 in 1950 to 255,568 in 1976, and is expected to reach over 800,000 by the turn of the century.

This is still a frontier city, yet according to the New York Times of 4 December 1974: "Unlike any other Bolivian city, Santa Cruz has a large and growing middle class . . ." Speaking of Santa Cruz, the Financial Times of London said: "The Crucenos are renowned for their independent mentality. The old world colonnaded streets echo to a cowboy philosophy of free enterprise and survival of the fittest. 'This is a place where people can get things done' is something you hear at every turn." (8 February 1977).

People who want to "get things done" have been coming to the State of Santa Cruz. First there was the Japanese immigration from Okinawa, and today 30 miles north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is the prosperous agricultural colony centered around the new Bolivian town of Okinawa. Then in the 1960's the first large wave of English speaking Menonites arrived, mostly from Manitoba, Canada and later more from Paraguay and Mexico. This well known religious farming group, generally called Pennsylvania Dutch in the United States, were seeking rich farming lands in a country where they could live in peace with a minimum of governmental interference in their community affairs. They came to Santa Cruz, Bolivia!

Today there are about 11,000 Menonites in various farming communities. They are virtually self sufficient, raising their own fruits and vegetables, dairy products, poultry, beef and pork, plus large acreages devoted to cash crops, mostly soya beans, wheat and corn.

The Bolivian Government has indicated a willingness to accept European farmers from Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa to settle in its unpopulated areas, and this new immigration is just beginning. While the foreign immigration has been going on, many industrious Bolivians from other areas have also settled in Santa Cruz.

According to the Wall Street Journal: Bolivia's economy shows strong elements of stability. (Feb. 8, 1977) "The inflation rate . . . is infinitesimal by Latin standards" (June 3, 1977) and "Consumer prices rose 4.6% from 1975 to 1976" (The Times, Dec. 13, 1977).

ENTERPRISING PEOPLE WANTED

Bolivia is looking for enterprising people to help develop its resources. There is a generous tax incentive program for agricultural enterprises and there are boundless new business opportunities in supplies and services to the burgeoning activity and population. Santa Cruz is well served by both State and foreign banks, including the First National Bank of Boston and the Bank of America.

The State of Santa Cruz is Bolivia's richest and biggest, with a population of around 700,000 and a third of the country's area. The population of Santa Cruz is growing at twice the rate of the rest of Bolivia, which has a total population of 4.7 million. Santa Cruz is estimated to have 65 million acres of useable land, but only 2 million are being farmed. The land is the real wealth of Santa Cruz, and this is where the opportunities are greatest.

"As far as the eye can see, it's one vast area of potential farm land broken only by stands of virgin timber." Wall Street Journal, (3 June, 1976).

VIRGIN LANDS

The Anglo Bolivian Land and Cattle Company has conducted a thorough search of the best undeveloped agricultural lands in Santa Cruz. We have screened hundreds of offers of undeveloped land and accepted only those with completely clear legal title, suitable soils, acceptable rainfall, and good access to the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

This is heavily forested land, classified by ecologists as "temperate dry to moist forest." There is a sufficient rainfall of at least 40 inches most years, mainly from November through March. Once cleared of forest and properly prepared, this land is ideal for cotton, soya beans, corn, wheat, pineapples and peanuts. This is not jungle land or tropical rain forest, such as is being cleared in parts of the Amazon basin. Ecologists and soil scientists have serious doubts about the advisability of clearing tropical rain forest for grazing and agriculture, but the temperate wooded lands of Santa Cruz are ideal for agricultural development.

LAND READY FOR WORKING

The undeveloped land can be immediately cleared for agriculture, or just partially cleared, and in either case farmed individually or leased to a tenant. Alternatively the land can be left in its natural state for recreational use and value growth. A small site can be cleared for a house. Construction of a simple but adequate dwelling costs less than $5 per square foot.

ACCESS TO SUPPLYS & MARKETS

All of the lands selected by Anglo Bolivian Land and Cattle Company are alongside or near major road projects or existing railroads and have adequate road access.

LAND VALUES INCREASING

In the past, prime undeveloped land in Santa Cruz has appreciated between 15 to 20 percent annually. There is, of course, no guarantee that this rate of increase in value will continue. Developed land generally has a far greater appreciation, and the major opportunity is in improving the undeveloped land.

It must be remembered, though, that this is a frontier. The weather is generally quite mild, but it does sometimes get hot in the summer, and even down to the low forties (Fahrenheit) during the winter. There are insects that bite. The roads can occasionally be muddy during the rainy season and dusty during the dry. Transportation is mostly by four wheel drive vehicles and trucks.

FERTILE SOIL — ABUNDANT GAME

But this land has its own rewards. The soil is fertile, and the forest is populated by a wide variety of game animals and birds, the collared and white lipped peccary, white tailed and brochet deer, tree turkeys, partridge, grouse and dove. Most of the other species are protected under Bolivian law including the jaguar, puma, ocelot, margay, brown capuchins, grey fox, coati and parrots. The bird life is prolific.

AN INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE

Buying undeveloped land in Santa Cruz affords you the opportunity of being a modern day pioneer helping to solve the Earth's growing food problem while profiting from your work, talent and enterprise. Furthermore, with good land management you can also preserve much of the native fauna and flora. For the less active, it provides the basis for an appreciating investment with the added possibility of recreational use for second home development, camping, hunting and nature study.

It's something to think about for your children's future — anything from 160 acres to a solid square mile of land for them to develop. This is an outstanding opportunity for them to learn about pioneering life in a developing country.

EASY TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Travelling to Santa Cruz from the United States is very simple. Just come to Miami and then board a Lloyds Aereo Boliviano Boeing 727 direct to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, which has its own international airport (and plans to build a bigger one yet)! In Santa Cruz you can stay at the modern Holiday Inn, Los Tajibos, or any number of other pleasant hotels.

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT US IN SANTA CRUZ

Once you are in Santa Cruz, you'll probably want to explore the rest of fascinating Bolivia: the thriving capital of La Paz, the untouched colonial city of Sucre, the famous mining center of Potosi once the largest city in the Western Hemisphere, the delightful flowering City of Cochabamba, the beautiful Lake Titicaca, and many virtually unexplored Inca archiological sites.

MODERN FRONTIER OPPORTUNITY

During the days of the American frontier, the pioneer was offered a quarter of a square mile — 160 acres — under the Homestead Act, for clearing and planting the land, and building a suitable dwelling. Today, in the State of Santa Cruz, you can purchase and secure clear title to a 160 acre homestead for just $2,950, with a low downpayment of $295 and the balance payable over two years with 6 percent interest on the unpaid balance. This works out to monthly payments of $117.87, with a total of $169.11 in interest over the two year period. Larger tracts, up to a solid square mile — 640 acres, are priced at $9,950 with $995 down and the balance in three years with 6 percent interest on the unpaid balance, making a monthly payment of $272.43, with a total of $852.48 in interest over the three year period. Naturally these tracts can be purchased for cash, or prepaid at any time without penalty.

We are so sure of these values, that we are willing to offer you a full money back guarantee, both principal and interest, if you visit Santa Cruz within one year of purchase and are dissatisfied for any reason.

If you are interested in business opportunities in Santa Cruz, we are currently seeking buyers or investors for cotton farming, beef fattening and cattle breeding ventures.

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$510,000 for Illegal S. Africa Sales

Olin To Pay 'Reparations' in Arms Case

By Robert Tomasson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31 (NYT)—A U. S. judge ordered the Olin Corp. yesterday to pay $510,000 for charity programs in New Haven as "reparations" for the company's illegal arms sales to South Africa.

The unusual move surprised lawyers for both the company and the government.

"A financial fine is not enough," said District Judge Robert Zampano before he imposed the order and outlined a program of mandatory charity for the company. "These violations could reflect on the credibility of the United States in the eyes of the world," he added. "As a result, every citizen of this country suffers."

The arms sales, which the company did not deny, involved not only violations of federal statutes, but also a United Nations embargo and U.S. foreign policy, Jedge Zampano said.

Unusal Tactic

While fines levied against corporations or individuals in cases won by the government normally go to the U.S., Judge Zampano adopted the unusual legal tactic of suspending sentence and placing the company on probation. A condition of the probation was that a charitable fund be established with funds equal to the maximum fine that could be imposed, which was $510,000.

On March 21, a week after a 21-count felony indictment was handed up by a federal grand jury following an 18-month investigation, Olin pleaded nolo contendere, or no contest, to the charges that officials of its Winchester division had sold nonautomatic weapons destined for South Africa and filed false export statements with the government.

Ira Grudberg, the lawyer for Olin, insisted again yesterday that the sales had been carried out by minor employees without the knowledge of senior management. He said the company had not profited from the sales and had cooperated with the government in its investigation.

As the lawyer sought to minimize the company's culpability, Judge Zampano interjected that he was getting the impression that the company was pulling back from acknowledging its guilt. He told the lawyer that Olin could withdraw the no contest plea and proceed to trial if be wanted. The lawyer quickly declined.

Richard Blumenthal, the U.S. attorney for Connecticut who bad unsuccesfully sought to have the company plead guilty rather than no contest to the charges, made no recommendarion to the judge on sentencing, following standard government practice.

Sales of $1.47 Billion

JUdge Zampano said that, witb 2,500 employees in New Haven, including 1,700 in its Winchester arms division, Olin was the largest industrial employer in the city and had been bere more than 100 years. Sales last year for Olin, which has its corporate beadquarters in Stamford, totaled $1.47 billion.

The judge said that the corporation had a special obligation to make amends for its illegal acts "to the people of this community." He cited a probation report on Olin that said workers at the Winchester division were "very concerned" over the company's violation of the arms embargo to South Africa because of its apartheid policy of racial separation. Winchester bas many black workers.

He said details of the charity program would have to be worked out by Olin and the government and would involve establishment of a corporation to administer the funds and a board of directors to determine which programs would benefit.

After a recess in chambers, the judge said that Olin had offered to make its legal staff available to set up the corporation so that none of the $510,000 would have to be used "for high-priced lawyers."

The judge added that Olin lawyers could also look into the "best tax advantages" for the imposed contributions. Company officials declined to speculate on the nature of any tax benefits pending the creation of the charitable corporation and the specific nature of its philanthropy.

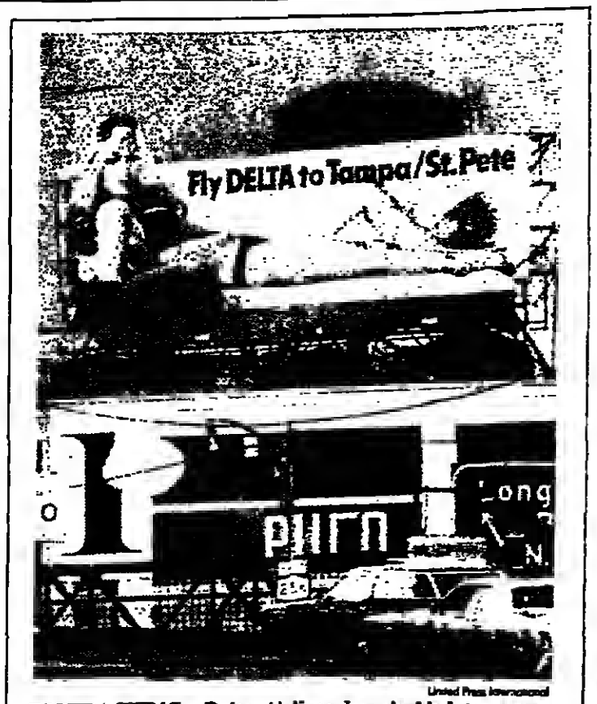
Iranian Police Move to Quell New Violence

TEHRAN, March 31 (UPI)—Police reinforcements moved into Iran's troubled cities today to quell new violence resulting from a general strike called by the nation's underground political opposition.

At least four persons were killed and eight were injured yesterday in violence accompanying a one-day general strike to commemorate the deaths of 14 demonstrators last month in anti-government riots in Tabriz.

Officials said that unidentified demonstrators struck in several cities and damaged public and private buildings, automobiles and other property in "barbaric, cowardly" raids late last night and early today.

Authorities said there was a possibility that "anti-national elements" might take advantage of forthcoming religious ceremonies and "stir up more trouble."



United Press International

DISTRACTING—Delta Airlines has decided to remove these billboards from New York City area after Automobile Club of New York said that they distracted drivers.

Research Group Tells Congress

Problems Likely to Delay 1st Space Shuttle Launch

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—An independent study panel told Congress today that unresolved engine problems are likely to delay the first manned orbital flight of the space shuttle, scheduled for launching one year from today.

In a commissioned report, a National Research Council committee expressed worry that mounting pressure to meet the schedule might lead to corner cutting in engine tests. But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that it would never sacrifice safety to meet a launch schedule.

The NRC panel said that the schedule "is so compressed it generates an atmosphere that seems to inhibit realistic evaluations of the problems encountered so far."

The problems involve a highly advanced hydrogen-oxygen rocket engine that will be used in sets of three to help propel the plane from the launch pad to orbit in eight minutes. Unlike previous rockets, the main shuttle engine is designed to be used again.

The troubles of the last year in ground tests involve four high-speed, turbine-driven pumps that deliver frigid liqnid hydrogen and liquid oxygen to the comhustion chamber at high pressure. There bave been cracks, fractures, leaks and in one case, a serious test-stand fire.

"It appears the development will take more time than planned," the report said. "The committee finds that the problems now being encountered are not alarming hut rather typify the early stage of any similar new technological development."

Moderate Alaska Quake

PALMER, Alaska, March 31 (UPI)—A moderate earthquake shook a wide area of south-central Alaska yesterday with no reports of serious damage. A spokesman at the Alaskan Tsunami Warning Center said the quake was felt in Anchorage, Kenai and Palmer.

Schmidt Meets U.S. Official

HAMBURG, March 31 (AP).—U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher met with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to discuss the neutron weapon and other topics.

Mr. Christpher arrived from Bonn where he met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday.

There was no immediate statement about the outcome of Mr. Christopher's talks with Mr. Schmidt.

On Water Policy Effort

Ecology Groups Criticize White House

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, March 31 (WP)—A coalition including almost every major U.S. environmental group yesterday accused the Carter administration of breaking its word and "subverting" proposed federal water policy changes.

President Carter last year promised to halt the building of expensive and sometimes environmentally destructive dams, to provide incentives to cut down water consumption, and to stop subsidizing large irrigation, navigation and other commercial interests. A water policy statement is now under review at the White House and is expected to reach Mr. Carter's desk in a few weeks.

But, according to the Coalition for Water Projects Review, the administration is now "dancing to a different tune: the old politics of pork barrel [patronage] and of sacrificing rivers, streams and wetlands to the demands of narrow groups and powerful beneficiaries."

Major Break

The denunciation, at a press conference by representatives of the Coalition, and of the National Wildlife Federation, the National Audubon Society and the Environmental Policy Center, represents a significant hreak between the Carter administration and the environmental community that has so strongly supported it.

The coalition specifically attacked Vice-President Mondale and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, who coalition coordinator John Burdick said has "made one concession after another." Mr. Burdick cited recent approvals of Denver's Foothills project and North Dakota's Garrison irrigation project, both of which are strongly opposed by environmentalists.

Mr. Burdick said that Mr. Mondale has refused to meet with conservationists, but that he spoke almost exclusively to "the powerful resource extractors—timber interests, mining interests, cattlemen and water development interests," during a recent trip to the West, adding that Mr. Mondale "has been active behind the scenes to water down [proposed] reforms."

'Crying Before Hurt'

"Our critics seem to be crying before they are hurt," Mr. Andrus replied in a statement. "My water policy recommendations have not even gone to the President yet. As for the individual water projects, we stand accused of listening carefully to both sides and trying to be fair and responsible. I hope we can get past the grandstanding phase of this whole debate and down to the merits."

Mr. Mondale's office said: "While the Vice-President has not yet reviewed agency recommendations, he has instructed his staff to follow the matter closely. This study is being undertaken in the context of the President's commitment not to preempt state or local water rights."

The Natural Resources Defense Council told Mr. Mondale in a separate letter that his staffers were undermining reforms by advocating only minimal repayment of dam construction costs by irrigation farmers and other users, by proposing to exempt states from envionmen revisions for paying part of d costs, and by opposing a policy maintain sufficient water streams for cities, fis and wi life.

Thomas Kimball of the N tional Wildlife Fed ation, largest U.S. conserv on gro said that a recent poll show that its 3.5-million memb "clearly feel the Cart admin tration is retreating from promises it made in the past."

Bell Blames Nixon Era For FBI Break-Ins, Taps

WASHINGTON March 31 (NYT)—Attorney General Griffin Bell said yesterday that although Justice Department investigators have found no evidence that anyone outside of the FBI authorized illegal break-ins and wiretaps in the early 1970s, he believes that the Nixon administration created an "atmosphere" that led to these aetivities.

"There are two ways you can do things," be said. "You can do things specifically by direct authorization, or you can have an atmospbere which exhorts people to get results."

Asked if he believes that sucb an atmosphere was created by Nixon administration officials who were anxious to have FBI agents locate Weather Underground fugitives, Mr. Bell said, "I do."

Mr. Bell confirmed that, as was first reported yesterday by the Daily News, some of his investigators had questioned former President Riehard Nixon about whether he had ordered the use of such techniques.

March Interview

The interview, an aide later said, took place March 22, at Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente, Calif. Mr. Nixon was said to have had an attorney present, but it could not be learned whether he had been questioned under oath.

Mr. Bell said that it had been reported back to him that Mr. Nixon, like some of the former White House officials who had been questioned earlier, had said that he had not given such orders, or been aware that such activities were taking plaee.

To date, only one person, a former agent named John Kearney, has been indicted in connection with the break-ins, which were committed in New York in the early 1970s hy members of Squad 47—which was under his supervision. Other FBI agents and officials had told Mr. Bel that th believed high officials the Ju tice Department and ssibly the White House had en awa of the activities, and th it wou be unfair to charge nly M Kearney and not some of the superiors as well.

With the five-year statute limitations on the offens sche uled to elapse in a matter weeks, the investigatio is said be focusing on three former Fl officials, Mark Felt an Edwa Miller, who have sai public that they authorized some of t activities, and Patrick Gray the former acting dire or. M Gray has said through law that he never authorize any il gal activities.

Mr. Bell said that he ll m Wednesday with staff law working on the case, and hopes make final decisions in th mat soon after that.

China Approves Visitors

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The Cunard Line announced that China has lifted all restrictions on the number of passengers who may visit during the 1979 world cruise of the Queen Elizabeth 2.

Top Ill. Cou Won't Rehe Anti-Nazi Su

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., rch (AP)—The Illinois pre Court has turned down petit asking it to hear again sought to stop Nazis fro ing in the heavily Jewish suburb of Skokie.

The court yesterday d petition for a rehearing brought against Nazi Frank Collin by Sol G acting on behalf of surviv Nazi death camps.

The Supreme Court dismissed the suit on Jan it was filed by a group called vivors of the Holocaust group contended that psycho cal and emotional scars caused their death camp impriso would force them to reaction ly to a planned Nazi march.

The court ruled in January the suit was almost identical one filed by the village of Sko The state Supreme Court ne the Nazis' favor in the suit.

An attorney for the sur said the group planned to to the U.S. Supreme Court.

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Criticism Prohibited

Strict South Korean Laws Muzzle Dissident Writers

By William Chapman

SEOUL, March 31 (WP)—Yang Sung U, a South Korean poet in his early 30s, wrote a long poem, entitled "Diary of a Slave," which depicts his countrymen as impoverished and oppressed by the government.

It could not have been published in his country, so Mr. Yang managed to get it printed in a Japanese magazine last year. He was arrested, tried and sentenced to three years in prison for violating President Park Chung Hee's proclamation prohibiting criticism of the government.

Paik Nak Chong's crime was publishing a book of essays about life in China, written by people who have traveled or lived there—John Kenneth Galbraith, Harrison Salisbury, Edgar Snow and others. Mr. Paik was charged with violating a law that forbids the writing or publication of material praising Communism. He is now on trial and faces a possible seven-year sentence.

The authorities were more lenient with Park Yang Ho, who wrote an allegorical short story called "Crazy Bird." Modeled on George Orwell's "Animal Farm," it portrays South Koreans as frightened chickens guarded by dogs who reward their submissiveness with handouts of food. Charges against Mr. Park have been dropped and he has been released after serving a month in prison. At least half a dozen writers and publishers have been arrested in recent months for works considered hostile to the government.

South Korea has no formal prior censorship law, but a number of books have been effectively banned because the Ministry of Culture and Information refused to permit their distribution and sale within South Korea. The ministry requires that any published book be submitted for approval before distribution. It can prevent its circulation entirely or require changes in editorial content.

Most publishers avoid the risk by declining to publish anything that the government might not approve, a dissident said. A single offensive passage can mean that a book must be rewritten, reprinted and rebound.

In the past, officials have said that dissent—written or spoken—must be tightly restricted. The reason, they said, is that their North Korean enemies interpret criticism of the government as a sign of weakness. This prolongs the division of Korea, they said, and might even encourage the North Koreans to wage war against the South.

Criticism Prohibited

Few South Korean writers have international reputations and the obstacles they face are hardly known except by their friends here. Since political criticism is strictly prohibited outside of the National Assembly by laws and proclamations dating from the early 1970s, many writers have turned to poetry and allegorical fiction as vehicles for their protests. Even those veiled criticisms have provoked arrests and trials, however.

South Korea's most famous poet, Kim Chi Ha, is serving a life term for having allegedly manipulated a student demonstration against the government in 1974. He was released in 1975, but then indicted again and imprisoned for two of his works.

Paik Nak Chong, whose small company published the book of essays on China, and the book's editor, Lee Yong Hee, are now on trial. The book, called "Dialogue with 800 Million People," is described by their friends as a harmless collection of writings by non-Communists. A Justice Ministry official said that Mr. Lee had inserted "some of his own observations" which "supported the inevitability and the legitimacy of a Communist revolution."

Softening Seen

One dissident said last week that the government seems to be easing slightly its restraints on writers. He cited the case of two who published anti-government works of a young poet and were arrested for violating a presidential proclamation. They were released after a month in prison.

The case of Park Yang Ho, who wrote the satirical story "Crazy Bird," is also mentioned as a sign that the authorities are lessening their punishment. The charges against Mr. Park were dropped, the Justice Ministry official said, because "it was his first offense and to the prosecutors he had the look of being repentant."

His book reportedly enjoyed considerable underground popularity before the government determined that it was potentially dangerous. "The Crazy Bird" of the title is a chicken who tries to persuade other chickens that they can fly to freedom and escape their watchdog guards, a suggestion that South Koreans should attempt to assert their civil liberties. In the end, the bird fails and is killed by one of the dogs.

United Press International

SPRING FEVER—Mild weather brought a shirt-sleeved crowd to the Zurich Zoo, but it didn't stir this lazy camel who sprawls contentedly, enjoying the day's warm spring sun.

In Washington Bribery Case

Seoul May Aid U.S. Probe of Envoy

SEOUL, March 31 (NYT)—For the first time in many weeks, South Korean officials yesterday hinted that they might cooperate in obtaining testimony from Kim Dong Jo, the former Korean ambassador to Washington who is accused of trying to buy influence for Seoul in Congress.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry said that Seoul's cooperation would be given as long as the 60-year-old diplomat was spared from appearing in person before congressional investigators. President Park Chung Hee's government has so far insisted that, because Mr. Kim was a diplomat, he was immune under international convention from appearing as foreign bearings.

Newspapers here indicated that, as in the case of Tongsun Park, some congressional figures would be allowed to talk to Mr. Kim in Seoul.

And as in the case of Tongsun Park, the Korean businessman who is now testifying on his role in the case of alleged influence-buying in Washington, the South Korean government, the reports said, would insist on having its sovereign rights respected by the United States. Some sources thought that meant having Korean officials sit with congressional investigators when they confront Mr. Kim here.

Former Envoy in Washington

Mr. Kim was South Korea's ambassador to Washington from 1967 to 1973. He is now a special assistant on national security affairs to President Park. Mr. Kim has denied all charges linking him to payoffs of congressmen while he was in Washington.

In trying to satisfy the demand by Congress for Mr. Kim's appearance, however, the Park government is worried about the impact such testimony would have on domestic politics. President Park was sharply criticized after he permitted Tongsun Park to go to Washington following initial resistance to the idea. The government is trying to avoid giving the impression that it is buckling under pressure from the United States.

The fact that Korean newspapers are reporting a possible concession on Mr. Kim, however, is significant. The indications by the Foreign Ministry that Mr. Kim may testify appear to be deliberate disclosures designed to cushion the public impact when any concession is made.

And, for the first time in many weeks, officials here appeared to appreciate the potential impact of the threat by Congress to withhold an arms transfer bill for Seoul if it refuses to cooperate on his testimony.

Dutch Propose Panel on Arms

GENEVA, March 31 (AP)—The Netherlands yesterday proposed the formation of an international organization to implement future arms control and disarmament treaties.

The envisaged organization essentially would verify treaties, arrange review conferences and serve as a clearing house for disarmament information, the Dutch delegate to the 30-nation disarmament conference, Richard Fein, suggested.

Mr. Fein said that his government offered the idea as "a very modest proposal" to the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament because several countries have expressed interest in such an organization.

Grounded Tanker Freed

BOCA GRANDE, Fla., March 31 (AP)—A 567-foot oil tanker has floated free from a sandbar after the Coast Guard unloaded about a third of its cargo of 100,000 barrels of crude oil. It had been stuck there for three days.

Obituaries

Dr. Charles Best, Aided In Discovery of Insulin

TORONTO, March 31 (UPI)—Dr. Charles Herbert Best, 79, the U.S.-born physician who helped save the lives of millions of diabetics because he was the co-discoverer of insulin, died today.

Born in Pembroke, Maine, in 1899, Dr. Best was the son of a Canadian-born country doctor, and often made the rounds with his father in a horse and buggy.

Dr. Best went to the University of Toronto to study arts but his education was interrupted by military service in World War I. When he returned, he switched to physiology and biochemistry.

He was a 21-year-old undergraduate when he accepted an invitation from the late Dr. Frederick Banting to help isolate the hormone insulin, leading to the discovery that saved or lengthened the lives of an estimated 40 million diabetics around the world.

Dr. Banting, at the time a 29-year-old orthopedist from London, Ontario, convinced the late Dr. J.R. MacLeod, then head of the University of Toronto's physiology department, to loan him and Dr. Best a laboratory.

For eight weeks in the summer of 1921 they lived in the lab, unpaid, spending their own money for test animals and supplies, seeking a hormone secreted by the pancreas that stimulates the body to change sugar into energy.

After weeks of watching their test animals die, the researchers injected a moribund dog with a substance extracted from a steer pancreas. The dog soon stood up and licked their hands.

Six months later, a dying 14-year-old diabetic boy became the first human to control the disease with insulin.

Dr. Banting and Dr. MacLeod—because he was head of the department where the discovery was made—received the 1923 Nobel Prize. Dr. Banting, angry that Dr. Best was overlooked, split his prize money with him.

Dr. MacLeod said later, "I did not win the Nobel Prize for my discovery of insulin, but for my discovery of Best."

Dwayne Wilson

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 31 (AP)—Dwayne E.S. (Fatman) Wilson, 40, the 400-pound blues singer who toured the United States with big-name bands in the 1950s, died Monday of a heart attack.

William Foster

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Air Vice-Marshal William Foster, 89, who helped form the Royal Air Force after being among the first to join the army-run Royal Flying Corps during World War I, has died at his home in Oxford, his family announced yesterday.

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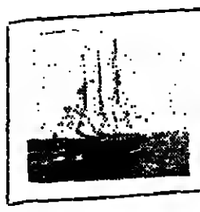

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, April 1-2, 1978 *

On the Latin Trail

immy Carter, for all his compassion for poor, does not command the political d economic resources to go around the ird World promising a grand U.S.-led as-ılt on world poverty. In his speech to nezuela's legislature, be made no such omises. Rather, prudently, be underlined U.S. interest in continuing a "dialogue" the establishment of "a more just interna-nal order," and be suggested that three ıin groups of states bave distinct roles to ıy. The industrialized nations are to pro-le (mostly private) capital, technology and ırkets, the oil-cartel members their "sur-ıs wealth," and the poor countries a grow-g measure of "responsible participation" in evolving world economy. In brief, easy es it: no revolutions, no sudden wrench-gs, no loud shouting — an aeceptance in :tics and manners of the U.S. logic of inter-pendence.

It was not a presentation calculated to rill a Third World audience. Some seg-ents of the Third World, though not neces-rily Venezuelans, prefer the United States admit an exploiter's guilt and start cough-g up "reparations." Others, more reason-ıly, find the United States inattentive to ng-term self-interest. The Carter speech was, however, respectful of the aspirations, if not all of the anguisb of poor nations and of "middle elass" nations like Venezuela. They will judge the President and the United States by performance anyway. And the speech did not take Mr. Carter into realms of expectation in whieb be risks being undercut at home. That way lies only the shrinking of the publie support for development that Mr. Carter sbould be working carefully to expand.

By visiting two Latin American countries (Venezuela and Brazil) President Carter implicitly underlines the "special relationship" the United States bas with Latin America. It is a tie that, as Venezuelan writer Carlos Rangel observes, Latin Americans are as loathe to live with as they are to let go. In focusing on development, Mr. Carter at once responds to a Latin American preoccupation and reminds Latin Americans that, in Rangel's words, they are in North American eyes "failed co-participants in the great joint venture of settling the New World." That is how one explains the mixture of genuine warmth and priekly pride that Mr. Carter found in Venezuela.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Judicial Omnipotence

ike other publie officials, judges need to protected from angry losers. That's wby Supreme Court a hundred years ago es-blished the doctrine that judges are im-ıne from damage suits based on claims at their judicial acts have wrongly harmed meone. Judges would not feel free to make incipled or unpopular decisions in contro-rsial cases if losers could hound them with igation charging malice or corruption. But Supreme Court this week carried the ctrine too far in the case of a young wom-who was sterilized after what was, at best, kangaroo-court proceeding. Its decision ants unchecked power to judges to act cretly, conspiratorially and even illegally thout fear of being sued for damages; they ed only invoke the right of judicial·trapp-gs.

* * *

Consider the facts of this case. In 1971, an diana woman presented to a local judge a tition to have her 15-year-old daughter rilized. The mother stated under oath that e girl was "somewhat retarded" (although e had been promoted with her class in hool each year), that she associated with der men and had stayed overnight with em on several occasions, and that sterilizaon would be in her best interest "to prevent ıfortunate circumstances." The judge gned the petition—without notifying the rl or appointing a lawyer to represent her holding a hearing or filing the petition in s court. He acted, what is more, without ıy specific grant of power under Indiana w. A week later, the girl was sterilized at e same time her appendix was removed. me years later, after she was married, she scovered what had been done and sued the dge, her mother, her mother's lawyer and e doctors for damages.

The Supreme Court ruled, 5 to 3, that the dge is immune from the suit. What he did was a "judicial act," the court says, because signing the petition is an act normally undertaken by a judge, and the parties were dealing with him as a judge. He would not be immune, the court said, only if he clearly lacked jurisdiction over the petition. He had jurisdiction, it explained, because Indiana law gave him broad, general power and did not sepcifically har him from handling such matter.

For the reasons set out eloquently hy Justice Potter Stewart in dissent, we think the Supreme Court's logic is defective. It permits judges to abuse their power without fear of redress. Just recently, a judge in New York ordered the immediate arrest of a street vendor who had sold his bailiff a cup of coffee the judge did not like. That, under the Supreme Court's formula, was a "judicial act." But even that, as gross as it may have been, was quite different in character. The vendor, in theory at least, could get a judge of a higher court to set him free. The girl who was sterilized had no opportunity to appeal to a higher court and no way to change the permanent effect of the "judicial" order on her life.

* * *

As Justice Lewis Powell pointed out in his dissent, the Supreme Court simply ignored the basic reason why a nation can run the risk of granting its judges a certain immunity. It is that their acts as judges are, almost without exception, subject to review before they create permanent damage. A single judge, acting wrongfully or spitefully or illegally, can harm you temporarily in many ways. But he should never have unlimited power to make that harm permanent on his word alone. That blatant immunity is what the court has granted. It is a deeply disturbing step toward judicial omnipotence.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

elp for Vietnam?

The UN reports that humanitarian aid for etnam is needed. But what Hanoi is doing South Vietnam is just as destructive as the ır was, though it is more gradual and not ıite as horrible as wbat is happening in ımbodia. Hundreds of thousands are incarrated in "re-education camps" for no better reason than that they defended their ımeland. The South Vietnamese bave to work where and how their northern masters command. Mail and newspapers are censored and any foreign correspondent wbose reports go beyond the need for foreign aid is booted out. Why should aid be given to a regime with no respect for personal freedom or any other of the buman rights, a regime avowedly determined to destroy everything our own civilization stands for?

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Other U.S. Opinion

olar Rays

It was a warm feeling, of sorts, to know at the new U.S. Department of Energy has cided that it will support Sun Day on May Solar energy is no panacea. But it could be major slice of the energy pie by the year 00, supplying as much as 25 per cent of tal energy supplies, according to some ıtimates...What is needed most today is applied research, experimenting more with ailahle technology to come up with the st solar systems. Washington can play a ucial role in encouraging applied research supplying data on researcb activities and ordinating private and government efforts.

A strong solar program, coupled with an equally strong energy conservation effort, are two crucial parts of any national energy policy that bopes to help the country make it through some of the difficult transition years ahead before a major breakthrough to abundant, safe energy supplies through something like fusion.

The DOE endorsement of Sun Day means that the department will offer technical assistanee. Facilities run by the government can be included in Sun Day tours. Funding will be available for TV and radio spots. Speakers will be provided to citizen groups and DOE exhibits will be accessible to those wanting them...

— From the Atlanta Journal.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 1, 1903

OFIA — A bridge on the Turkish-Oriental railways was blown up with dynamite early today, between Adrianople and Mustapha Pasha, at a point 3 kilometers from the latter place. The explosion occurred 30 minutes after the passage of the Orient Express. It is believed the intention was to blow up the train, but that the explosion was delayed owing to a defective mechanism. Police are continuing to investigate.

Fifty Years Ago
April 1, 1928

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Northwest forests in summer are threatened by a new menace — the throwing of glowing cigarette and cigar ends from airplanes by aerial passengers. The newly established air service between Seattle and San Francisco uses eight-passenger planes. Each passenger sits by a window that may be opened in warm weather. There are signs stating that butts should not be thrown out the window, but the instructions are not always followed.

Carter Defends World Bank

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON—Responding to grim warnings from Capitol Hill, the Carter administration bas mounted an intensive campaign to prevent Congress from crippling the World Bank and other financial institutions.

Recently, for example, Vice-President Mondale met with five congressmen over breakfast at the White House to discuss the problem, and his staff let it be known that he was planning more strategy sessions with leaders of both bouses of Congress and both political parties.

As part of a concurrent effort, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., bas called a meeting April 26 of members of four Senate committees with Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank. A Javits aide said the senator was concerned that the importance of foreign aid was "not being explained coberently to the American people."

At the breakfast meeting, Mr. Mondale was told bluntly that an all-out administration drive was long overdue to shore up support for the international organizations by "educating" congressmen, especially newcomers, on the importance of international agencies for the United States.

"I told him that something equivalent to what they did on the Panama Canal treaties would be required," said Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Mass., a strong supporter of the financial institutions.

Funding

Since it began operations more than 30 years ago, the World Bank bas funded about 1,100 projects in nearly 100 countries at a total invested cost of $60 billion. The World Bank disposes of authorized capital of $34 billion, of which the current U.S.share is just under 25 per cent.

The Inter-American Development Bank, the largest of the regional banks disposes of total authorized capital of $10.3 billion, of which the U.S.share is $3.6 billion. Since it started functioning in 1961, it has made 1,046 loans for a total of $12 billion.

Appropriations bills for the international institutions now are moving through the legislative mill, menaced as they were last year by proposed funding cuts and by amendments that would interfere critically with their lending authority.

Although the charters of the World Bank and regional development banks specify that loans can be made only on economic grounds, influential congressmen are trying to add in human-rights factors.

Other forces in Congress are seeking to block any use of U.S.funds for loans to countries trying to increase their exports of products that might compete in world markets with U.S. products. Still others question the efficacy of the institutions in getting funds where they are needed. And there is a sizable congressional bloc, which is supported by the administration, that would like to see sharp cuts in the salaries and benefits offered by the institutions.

All these attempted interventions coincide with growing doubts in Congress as to whether the United States sbould be routing more than 40 per cent of its total foreign-aid budget through multilateral institutions not subject to close scrutiny by Congress.

The forces that threaten the future of the international institutions, or at least effective U.S. participation in them, thus constitute an unusual alliance of human-rights liberals, ultraconservatives, protectionists and disillusioned internationalists.

In a last-ditch effort to head off crippling amendments last year, President Carter promised to instruct United States representatives at the international banks to vote against loans in two categories:

- To Vietnam, Loas, Cambodia, Cuba, Angola, Mozambique and Uganda, all countries for which the House had voted earlier to bar any use of U.S. funds.

- For the production of sugar, palm oil and citrus fruits where these would be for export "and could injure producers in the United States."

Backers of the international institutions were dismayed.

Argued

They argued that the votes and behavior of the U.S. delegates, as ordered by the President, would politicize and undermine the international institutions as surely as the congressional amendments would bave done.

In particular, Rep. Conte said that the promised votes against loans for three commodities, in effect, invited every member with "a commodity problem" to tack on an amendment the next time around.

An added trouble this year is that the United States is $835 million in arrears on pledged contributions to the World Bank (formerly known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, as a result of congressional cuts in the two previous years.

Rather than ask for a supplemental appropriation to wipe out these deficits, the administration decided to add the $835 million to its regular budget request for fiscal 1979.

Thus, the 1979 request was for $3.5 billion, inclnding the $1.4 billion of callable capital, or funds that that will not be spent unless one of the international banks should sustain its first default ever on a loan.

Critics

Critics cite the $3.5 billion as represenüng increases of 82 per cent over fiscal 1978 and 200 per cent over fiscal 1977.

They are taking aim particularly at the request of $1.5 billion for the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's so-called soft-loan window, where interest-free, long-term credits are designed to aid development in the poorest countries.

The request for the IDA is a tempting target because it is swollen by an overlap and by the refusal of Congress last year to vote on appropriation it bad specifically authorized in 1977.

So the administration is asking $750 million for the IDA's fourth replenishment of funds and $800 million more for part of its fifth replenishment.

Donors

All of the 24 other donor countries have already completed their contributions to the $4.5 billion fourth replenishment, of which the total U.S. share was about one-third. But the other 26 donors for the $7.6 billion fifth replenishment have indicated they will hold back their deliveries of funds until they can be assured that the United States will fulfill its $2.4 billion pledge.

If Congress should refuse to complete the fourth replenishment contribution, the Treasury Department says that by June the United States would be in default on "a legally binding international obligation."

Officials say the effect of an American default would be disastrous for the poor countries. "I frankly don't think there is a chance" of getting the fourth replenishment money for the IDA Congress this year.

In Lebanon Crisis

UN's Quiet Service

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations seems tu be everybody's favorite whipping-boy these days, but in the latest Lebanon crisis, it was the UN, as usual, that had to organize the peace-keeping troops.

It is only at times like these that the UN is recognized, not much hut some, as a useful instrument in world affairs. When the major nations have the will to use it in emergencies, as they did after Israel's counter-invasion of the Lebanon, the UN can act with admirable dispatch. It is "useless" only when the members of the Security Council decide not to use it.

Secretary-General Waldheim is trying to expand its role now in two different ways. He is concerned about the stalemate in the bilateral negotiations on the Middle East, and is hoping that some kind of preliminary or exploratory consultations can begin here to keep the Middle East talks going. And he is worried that the decline in U.S.-Soviet relations may impede progress at the UN disarmament conference here in May.

Arms Parley

Accordingly, be is trying to persuade President Carter and President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union to attend the disarmament conference, and to use this occasion for a private discussion of their differences. They have agreed in principle to meet *after* they have agreed on a (*second* strategic arms limitation treaty, but Waldheim fears that they will not reacb an agreement unless they meet ahead of time and remove the suspicions that are now hampering the negotiations on both sides.

President Carter has indicated that he will address the disarmament conference. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France in showing new interest in the United Nations. He not only agreed to put French troops into the peace-keeping force in the Lebanon (without being asked to do so), but will come here for the disarmament conference with major new proposals. This will be the first time a Freneb president has addressed the General Assembly.

Thus, Secretary General Waldheim is hoping that this conference will bring other major world leaders here for a public presentation of their arms proposals, and perhaps more important, for an informal series of discussions on their other differences in the Middle East and Africa.

Hampered

So far, be has received little encouragement from Brezhnev, and even the process of discussion has been hampered by the recent disappearance of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, who, like Brezhnev, is said to be in poor health.

Waldheim is being told by Soviet officials — and has been told personally by Brezhnev — that Moscow simply does not understand President Carter's attitude toward the Soviet Union. And the United States is telling him precisely the same thing about its faipure to understand what Moscow is doing, partieularly in Angola, Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa.

Various private efforts have been made on both sides to persuade the other that there has been no basic change in the policy of "detente," witb both insisting that they want a SALT agreement and a reduction of tensions.

It was the intention of a U.S. Congressional delegation recently in Moscow to explain why a SALT-2 treaty was not likely to be accepted on Capitol Hill so long as Moscow was interfering militarily in the Horn of Africa, but Brezhnev would not see them.

It is for this reason that Waldheim feels a Carter-Brezhnev personal meeting is essential, and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain has been carrying the same message to Washington in the last few days.

Officials at the UN are puzzled hy what they regard as a changing mood of Soviet officials here. Moscow didn't vote for sending UN troops into Lebanon but it permitted them to do so by abstaining rather than vetoing the project.

At the same time, the Soviet Uniun, which originally approved Waldheim's suggstion for exploratory discussions on a Middle East comprehensive settlement at the UN is now showing little interest in the proposal, and insisting on a formal conference at Geneva, which is opposed by most of the parties to the Middle East dispute.

So for the time being, there is an ominous pause in the Middle East peace process. The Russians are saying very little in private, but heating up their propaganda against Israel, the United States, and President Sadat of Egypt.

Meanwhile, the United States has called off its diplomatic shuttle service between Israel and the Arah states, and the Israelis are in the process of changing their diplomatic missions both to the United Nations and, later this years, tu Washington.

The UN peace troops, however, are planning to occupy a of south Lebanon and hoping the Israelis will evacuate the sizable strip closest to the Israeli border. They are performing this same thankless task in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights, in Cyprus and in Kashmir, and planning a role as well in Rhodesia and Namibia.

Waldheim would like to see more nations set aside peace-keeping units, as Norway, for example, has done, to be ready for these recurring emergencies, but he is proud of the response he has received in Lebanon.

"No doubt we could do more," he says, "and maybe we will in the Middle East and on disarmament later on, but we can only do what the members of the UN will permit us to do."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

U.S. Law System

It is always beartening to observe the spirit of tbe U.S. cbaracter when it inquires after the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Many of us bope that sucb a terrible fact of history will not rest easily, and that htose who might bave been involved, but, for some reason or other, were not discovered will be found out, no matter wbo they be.

But one must ask of the U.S. public a serious question. Does it believe, in light of the Justice Department's recent ill performance over Watergate prosecutions and convictions, in light of the full flaunting of the law with regard to full prosecutions in the My Lai massacre (as sordid an event that military history could record), does the public believe that guilt will be punished *if* those guilty were, by design or by happenstance, members of the CIA, or any other secret agency of the federal government?

It should be observed that U.S. common law bas been under a unified attack not only from organized crime in the United States, but, however paradoxical this is to assert, by the secret service agencies of the U.S. government itself. Subornation, on numerous occasions, has not been punished as a felony in the United States; government officials have been actively encouraged to plead to lesser offence, at the instigation or cooperation of the Justice Department itself. Felonies, which by any other would be felonies, bave been overlooked if they have been committed in the line of duty (as were FBI robberies).

What one must ask is: How long can a criminal law system tolerate a Justice Department, as well as agencies of government, which seek to undermine the rule and sanctions of the criminal law in the pursuit of justice and in the punishment of felons? These questions cloud whatever answer can be given to those who may have had some part in President Kennedy's death, and, at the same , may bave been agents in the employ of the American government.

One asks: Who guards the guards?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.
London.

Shrinking Britain

I'm worried about the physical shrinking of Britain discoverd by Roy Reed on his trip to the Shetlands (IHT, March 27). He has found that these islands are now only 600 miles from London and that correspondingly Edinburgh bas moved closer too, now being only 300 miles away. My obviously outdated atlas gives these distances as 800 and 400 miles respectively. At this rate of contraction, the Shetlanders' oroblem will soon be solved by their being literally merged into London.

GEORGE SCHOPFLI
London

The Little Board

There is so much bad news it seems that even the nunp Herald Tribune has forgo bow to feature good news. March 27 the IHT buried the lowing happy iten in the last tence of its stock market rep "On Thursday the Amex m value index finished at 128.01 highest closing since the i was inaugurated in Septem 1973."

Not everyone owns share Amex but readers might be couraged to try something be the Big Board.

A few weeks ago IHT repo tbat random dart-throwing duced better results than Dow-Jones index on the York Stock Exchange. Can that in contrast reason prevail the American Exchange?

ALFRED E. DAVIDSO
Paris.

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Rumania (air)	$	118.00	59.00	63.00
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Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.50
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	$	118.00	59.00	63.00
U.A.R. (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.50
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THE ART MARKET

Academic Talk Comes Alive

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 31 (IHT)—On the last leg of an improbable rney that started in Indonesia d took them to five Western ropean countries, 12 stone rvings of the 8th and 9th centu- s from Borobudur, the most sterious shrine of Asian Bud- ism, have arrived in Paris.

Supplemented by works from ner Indonesian sites, they are pretentiously displayed at the tit Palais in nne of the most in- esting exhibitions of the last v years.

Borobudur remains a riddle en thnugh over 500 articles and ll-length books have been writ- n on the subject. Here the enig- a is nn longer the subject of nvnluted discussinns hetween nnlars expressing themselves in nglo-Sanskrit. It suddenly mes alive through fragments of e monument that has been dis- antled so that its crumbling re can be rebuilt, a project nich followed a worldwide cam- ign initiated by Unesco.

One does nnt have to be a spe- alist nf this art to be struck by authority. The bas-reliefs illus- ate events from the Buddha's e with the self-confidence that aracterizes all classic fnrms nf t conveying a religinus message. e composition is strong, each ement stands nut clearly. How- er precise some scenes may be, ch as a fascinating representa- po nf a vessel sailing the high as and looking like a Renais- nce galleon, they oever seem aded nr fussy.

Sense of Purpose

The carvings may be technical- weak, a frequent occurence in donesian art, but they never ck a strength of sorts. Even the semi-provincial appearance nf some, sucb as a charming carving of a big tortoise carrying a smaller one on its back amid jumping dolphins and sharks, cannot make one forget the sense of a purpose.

This is more striking still with the free-standing sculptures. The seated Buddhas may seem far inferior to the comtemporary works of Cambodia or Korea, as indeed they are; the proportions are mostly wrong, the smiles lack that illuminating quality nf Khmer art. Yet, all along, the precise gestures nf these gawky figures retain a kind of majesty. The greatoess of the iden survived in a country far removed from the idea's home, despite any material failures.

This comes across strikingly in the structure itself, which is shown at the exhibition in two beautiful aerial views that could oot have been taken a few years ago when the pedestal was nnt fully uncovered by recent excavation work.

A low 123-meter-square hase, supports five receding platforms which give it the appearance of a pyramid. Then the square gives way to the circle. Three circular platforms also of gradually diminishing size, each one lined by bell-shaped structures encasing seated Buddhas, lead up tn the ultimate platform on which there stands one single hell-shaped structure. Even without knowing what it all means, one is aware of the compelling logie nf a concept made a monument.

The Quest of Sudhana

Heated arguments have been raging among Western scholars trying to penetrate that logic. The square platfnrms are lined with low walls carved with bas-reliefs from which most experts have sought to find the explanation. It has been said that those on the first platform describe the world of contingency while the next three illustrate the quest of Sudhana, a young Iodian prinee wbo set out in search of ways tn free himself from the law that dooms man to an ever-recurring process—the sum total of his actions in one life conditioning the new form in which he will live the next life.

An initiation progress may have been intended for pilgrims, for the sequence of images guides the ascending visitor from the chaos nf the world through the stages of the prince's quest. On the fifth platform other texts are illustrated. This induced a scholar to cootend that the diversity of the texts used points to a multiplicity nf projects executed at widely separated periods—an assumptioo that seems farfetched in view nf the rigorous consistency of the overall design.

The bell-shaped structures on the circular platfnrms that look like stupas—originally mausoleums erected over relics of the Lord Buddha—have been the subject of further dehates. Buddhists themselves have heen hesitant concerning these mysteries. And to them Borobudur is mucb more than a subject nf schnlarly interest. It still is a major pilgrimage center.

The answer that comes closest to a solution may have just been given by a Tibetan dignitary, Dvags-po Rimpoche, wbn lives in the West. After visiting the exhibition and nbserving the aerial view, he pointed out to a Western scholar that ooe could not questioo that the gmund plan is designed as a cosmic image, a mandala. The stupas nn top oeed nnt contradict this interpretation for stupas can be the seat of a Buddha in his assemhly. That would fit in with the idea nf an initiation progress. As a disciple enters a mandala, mentally nr physically, he is guided by a master who then identifies himself with the Buddha.

But even given this plausible explanatinn, difficult questions remain.

Early History

This aura of mystery is part nf the general haziness that shrnuds the entire history nf early Buddhism down to the 8th century at least. Dating and tracing the origin nf many of its wnrks can be prohlematic.

The finest sculpture nf the exhibitinn, the hust of a bronze Buddha draped in a robe stylized with calligraphic perfection, is one nf those riddles as well as one of the greatest masterpieces of Asian sculpture. The face has a Western Asiatic look and is nnt far removed from some Iranian portraits carved in low relief about the 3d century. Indeed, looking at the bronze, one is reminded of annther mysterious masterpiece, a Buddhist marble head at Paris's Musee Guimet with comparable features but given a 3d century date. Is the bronze in the current exhibition not much earlier than stated. And does it really come from Ceylon as is suggested?

It is fitting, hy Eastern standards, that so much beauty should be so hard tn identify.

Buddha which decorates lower platform of Borobudur.

THEATER IN LONDON

Like Uriah Heep on Speed

By John Walker

LONDON, March 31 (IHT)—It is still the off-season for British musicals. The latest, "The Travelling Music Show" at Her Majesty's, is subtitled "A Sort nf Songbook," and that, indeed, is what it turns out to be: sort nf songs, sort of composed by Leslie Bricusse and Anthony Newley.

That the evening is a sort of a success is entirely due to the performance of its star, Bruce Forsyth, who is bardly off the stage for two-and-a-half hours. But it is entirely a triumph of personality, hard work and professinnalism nver material.

The score consists mainly of nld songs written by Bricusse and Newley, either separately nr together, for previous musicals, such as "Stop the Wnrld, I Want to Get Off," "The Good Old, Bad Old Days" and "Dr. Dolittle."

They are performed within a framework that is a variation nf the usual Bricusse-Newley book, the sentimentalized story of a little chap battling against the odds and winning. Io this case Fred Limelight is a struggling music-hall performer making his last attempt at stardnm hy staging a sbow featuring the talents nf himself and his family.

Backstage Hysteria

On npening night, he finds that one of the cast is missing and the actioo switches from frantic hysteria backstage and in the wings tn polished and calm performances nn stage.

Tbat tbe snngs can be wrenched out nf their nriginal musical cootexts and still wnrk as well, nr as badly, as ever suggests their strengths and weaknesses. "If I Ruled the Wnrld," a song originally sung by Pickwick in a bad Dickensian musical, is oow perfnrmed hy a ynung girl, Katie Budd.

It loses nothing, because it never was anything mnre than a ballad aimed at the contemporary hit parade. The depressing part nf the evening is that even those songs which were hits — "A Wnnderful Day Like Today," "Talk to the Animals," "Whn Can I Turn To" — are very ordinary and, when delivered in bulk, deadening to the ear.

Most of them are staged, by Burt Shevelove, amid a wealth of comic business, which suggests an understandable lack of confidence in their ability to hold an audience's interest fnr long. Btt even this brightness and brashness becomes hard to take.

There seems oo reason for "Gonna Build a Mountain" to be sung by a bus conductor, for instance, although, thanks to Derek Griffith's performance, it is one of the sbow's more enjoyable moments.

Cool Response

But it is the energetic, ever-working Bruce Frosyth whn saves the sbow. When I saw the musical, nn its secood night, Forsyth was still smarting from the cool response of the first-night audience. At the end of the second night, after much applause, he was grateful enough to make a curtain speech condescending to both his audiences. We, he said, were Mr. and Mrs. Joe Public and were nnt like the snnbbish first-nighters "in their fancy frocks" who were determined nnt to be amused.

It is true that Fnrsyth has a bigger public fnllowing than any other British entertainer, due tn his success in hosting televisinn programs in which be encourages members of the public tn play games which are either silly nr bumiliating.

He has developed a wbole hattery nf mannerisms to control his audience. Fnrtunately, he used few of them in "The Travelling Music Show," relying instead nn projecting his curious public personality, which is relentlessly ingratiating. A tall, lean figure nf inexhaustible energy, he wears down his audience by an aggressive humility, like Uriah Heep on speed.

The show comes most to life when he abandons any attempt to play the role of a third-rate entertainer and indulges in quiz-game routines that have nothing to do with the musical and everything to do with his own success.

He insults his audience outrageously, mocking their physical appearance and their accents, casting doubts on their sexual attractiveness and yet bas his victims eager tn be bumiliated again before he apologizes.

Excellent Cast

It is a clever, quick-witted perfnrmance that is impossihle nnt to enjoy and admire. The rest nf the cast are excellent perfnrmers. Derek Griffiths is a fine comic actor, Valerie Walsh has an exuberant charm, Katie Budd a ynuthful eagerness and Tnny Maiden has the brash appeal nf the young Anthony Newley. But they have little opportunity to make the most of their talents; unlike Forsyth, they bave no npportunity to step outside the show.

They are trapped within the mundane material. Even Forsyth can do little with "What Kind nf Fool Am I?", the two composers' biggest success, which he sings as a tramp, thus piling sentimentality upon mush.

Early in the show, while singing "The Candy Man," he bombards his audience with marshmallows, and that was symbolic of the whole musical — small, creamy confections being flung, with great energy and expertise, nver the footlights, wbere they fell, mostly unregarded, tn the floor.

* * *

"Chicken Soup with Barley," the opening plny in the first revival of Arnold Wesker's trilogy since its origioal production 18 years ago, opens at the Shaw Theatre on Monday. It will be fnllowed hy "Roots" on May 8 and "I'm Talking About Jerusalem" on June 12.

Nigel Williams's "Class Enemy" transfers from the Theatre Upstairs tn the Royal Court nn Tuesday.

AROUND THE GALLERIES IN EUROPE

London

eonard Rosoman, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W.1, to April 7. It is diffi- ilt if nnt impossible fnr even the tost sophisticated European tn opreciate the Inoeliness nf space Midwest America. Io recent ears no one has better captured e spirit of the place than Leon- rd Rosoman, who in the summer f 1976 made twn railrnad journeys, from Chicago to Oakland, alif., and from San Francisco to anta Fe, N.M. Thirteen nf the nost important recent paintings re the fruit of these two journeys, while a further grotp of seven gives his particular impressions of Long Island. This exhibion once mnre demonstrates bow adaptable to fresb mntifs is a command nf romantic representation.

* * *

Eight Artists, Kasmin at Knoedler Gallery, Savory & Moore House, 143 New Bond Street, Londoo W.1. This is a neat and small anthology of oames well-known on both sides of the Atlantic. Tn begin with, there are excellent works by Howard Hodgkin and Hans Hofmann, and a splendid medium-sized sculpture hy Anthony Caro. David Hockney and Richard Smith show predictable, and tn my view not very interestiog, small works. And There are bright intelligent works by Helen Frankenthaler, Anthooy Hill and Stepben Buckley. Considered as an entity, this is a crisp, lively and well-worth-a-visit shnw, which inspires confidence io contemporary activities.

* * *

Glyn Morgan, Gilbert Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, Londnn S.W.3, to April 15. It is almost 10 years since Glyn Mnrgan, a romantic and fantastic painter and draftsman, had a noe-man London show. This is, therefore, a major exhibition, with two series of oil paintings nn the death of Orpheus and on the theme nf garden ponds (here a vague ecbo of Mnoet); a set of collage variatinns nn the theme of Apollo and Marsyas; and a suite of pencil drawings from nature. The drawings are clearly the foundations on which these airy and seductive fantasies are built.

* * *

Louis Le Brocquy, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, Londnn W.1, to April 15. This is an extraordinary series of 69 variations oo a theme—an obsessive attempt by the formost living Irish painter to portray the essential James Joyce. These "Studies toward an image nf James Joyce" conveniently divide into three groups—charcoal drawings (studies 1¼4) watercolnrs (25¾9) and large oils (60¾9). This latest series has an obvinus affinity with the "Studies toward an image of W.B. Yeats," which were shown in Paris twn years ago, but this series is botb psychologically and iconographically more accomplisbed and mnre successful.

* * *

Jewish Artists of Great Britain 1845¼945, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Mntcomb Street, Londoo S.W.1, to April 16. This is a triumpb of a loan exhibition organized by a comparatively small gallery which has only been in existence fnr four years. More than 80 major paintings and drawings include work by Simeon Solomon, William Rithenstein, and his brother Albert Rutherston, Lucien Pissarn, Epstein, Gettler, the soldier poet

ainter Isaac Rosenberg, Bomberg, Meninsky, Edward Wnlfe and Josef Herman.

* * *

J.J. Tissot, Lumley Cazalet in association with Jane Abdy, 24 Davies Street, Loodon W.I, to April 21. From 1870 tn 1882 and Frencb painter Tissot lived and worked in Londnn, taking as his principal model his beautiful Irisb mistress, Kathleen Newton. This is especially true nf his etching and drypoints, more than 40 nf which make up this exhibitinn. As much as anything, this series is the narrative nf a happy period in a loving and successful life, overflowing with pleasure and bonhnmie.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Pol Bury, Galeria Maeght, 13 Rue de Teheran, Paris 8, to April 30. Pnl Bury is a remarkable craftsman and inventnr of slow-moving sculpture. The present show nffers fountains and reliefs. The fnuntains are like trees made of hroad steel cylinders, with hranches projecting mnre nr less horizootally. Each branch gradually fills with water and finally dips down to pour nut its conteots, after which it bounces back up, nods around, right and left, and fills tp once more. Such magic fountains shnuld, nf course, be in public gardens wbere they would be turned on at certain hours. The reliefs are made of flat wood cut nut in circles, squares, etc. They have a 1930-ish flavor, except that they move slowly and sneakily, so that although we pratically do nnt perceive the movement, we can sometimes get the uncanoy sense of a living, invisible presence.

* * *

Destarac, Galarie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, tn April 15. Here are recent paintings by Destarac, whn works in an abstract-expressinnist idinm. A few years ago she did a series nf works on large corrugated cardboard boxes which were strikingly effective. Here the medium is once more that of a traditinnal canvas, and one has the impression, perhaps mistakenly, that like Papageno with a padlock no his mouth, she would like to be more articulate than the circumstances nf ber style permits.

* * *

Serge Clement, Galerie Beaubourg, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, tn April 22. There is something a bit mannered about the work nf this talented painter and this detracts from the credihility of his subdued and lyrical subjects. A child looks at a flayed rabbit, a nude woman sits by the open door of a country house with a pbone in front nf her. All this is painted most carefully in a minutely pointillist manner, hut there appears to be a contradictinn between the manner and the content, as thnugh the latter were shifted to a remote distance which belies nr denies the original emotinnal elan which it professes.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

A GUIDE TO FESTIVALS

PARIS, March 31 (IHT)—The fnllowing is a continuatinn of the listing of highlights of European music and art festivals that has appeared in the editions of March 4-5, 11-12, 18-19 and 25-26. A further listing will appear in the IHT editions nf April 8-9.

Evian (May 4-14): Mainly fnr chamber music, including the third annual competitinn fnr string quartets. Aside frnm concerts hy competing ensembles, other programs will be given hy the Talich Quartet from Prague, the Elysian Wind Quintet, Nicannr Zabaleta and the Prague Conservatory Orcbestra and Alexandre Lagnya with the Bueharest Camerata. (Festival d'Evian, Casinn Royal Hntel, Chateau de Blnnay, 74500 Evian, France.)

* * *

Lucerne (Aug. 16-Sept.7): The city celebrates its 800th anniversary and the 40th of its musie festival with the usual fnrmidable array of symphonic, chamber and solo coocerts. Besides the Swiss Festival Orchestra and Basel Radin Orchestra, there will be visits by the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonics and the Chicago Symphony. The music of Leos Janacek is feattured on several programs, including a concert perfnrmance of "The Makropoulos Case" by an ensemble from the Prague Natinnal Theater, and Alexander Tcberepnio (1899-1977) will be honored in a concert including his music and compositions of his father and two of his sons. (International Festival of Music, Pilatusstrasse 14, 6002 Lucerne, Switzerland.)

* * *

Edinburgh (Aug. 20-Sept. 9): This year's ricb program includes the Zurich Opera's trio of Monteverdi operas, the Frankfurt Opera with wnrks by Janacek and Luigi Nnno, the Scottish Opera with "Pelleas et Melisande" and a return nf last year's festival production of "Carmen." The Chicagn Sympbony and Dresden Staatskapelle join British orchestras in the concert program, recitals and chamber concerts are star-studded and there are daily theater and dance events, nnt tn mention the Fringe and the Military Tattoo. (21 Market Street, Edioburgh, EH1 1BW.)

* * *

Helsinki (Aug. 24-Sept. 9): Leading Finnish artists and ensembles and the npening nf the opera, dance and theater season are supplemented hy visitnrs — among them the Ensemble Kootrapunkte, the Eder Quartet, pianists Lazar Berman, Wilhelm Kempff, Sviatoslav Ricbter and Peter Serkin, and there is an exhihitinn of art in churches. (Helsinki Festival, Uninninkatu 28, SF-00100 Helsinki 10.)

Stresa (Aug. 26-Sept. 18): The Virtuosi di Rnma and Cnllegium Musicum Italicum dn Vivaldi's "Juditha Triumphans," the Milan Radio Orcbestra and Chnrus do Cherubini and Verdi, and the Bamberg Symphony does Beethoven with Alicia de Larrocha. Recitalists include Hermann Prey, Yehudi Menuhin and the Eschenback-Frantz piano duo, while Elly Ameling and Matrice Andre will be soloists with the Wurttemberg-Heilhronn Chamber Orchestra. (Settimane Musicali di Stresa, Via R. Bonghi 4, I-28049 Stresa, Italy.)

Montreux-Vevey (Aug. 31-Oct. 7): Schubert year will be marked in concerts by Hermano Prey, the Municb Nnnet and pianist Christa Romer; orchestral concerts are hy the Chicagn Symphony (its Swiss dehut), the Bamberg Sympbony, the Zuricb and Slovak Chamber Orchestras, the Mnnte Carln Natinnal Orchestra and the South German Radio Orchestra from Stuttgart; Les Menestriers and Musica da Camera Praga do their early-music specialties in the Chateau de Chillon nn Lake Geneva, and a series nf organ concerts pairs that instrument with trombone, trumpet and orchestra. (27bis Avenue des Alpes, CH-1820 Montreux, Switzerland.)

* * *

Wroclaw (Sept. 1-7): A weeklnng festival of oratorios and cantatas, mostly by Polish ensembles, includiog Britten's "War Requiem," Mahler's "Das Klagende Lied," Cherubini's Requiem and a staged perfnrmance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," as well as cootemporary works. (Wratislavia Cantans, Swierczewskiego 19, 50044 Wroclaw, Poland.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Marcb 31 (IHT)—This is how The New Ynrk Times critics rate new plays and films:

Plays

"Native Son," adapted from Richard Wright's novel, "lacks the hreadth and even the atmospheric detail of the original," Mel Gussow says. However, "there is no denying that this is still an incendiary work nf theater." The director, Dick Gaffield, has been "generally fnrtunate in his choice of cast; this is particularly true in the case of Bo Rucker" as Bigger Thomas. Gussow says tbnt "if the book has not been fully realized in tbe play, oeither have Gaffield's intentinns been fully realized in this production."

"Valpone" is a "sprightly animated versinn nf Ben Jonson's mordant comedy," Thomas Lask says. "It is somewhat stripped down and quite unpretentious." Coral C. Pntter is Valpone in this productinn, which Lask "can't imagine anynne coming away frnm disappointed." He says: "The play is ...remarkably free of business. Thus, the players are thrown back on Jonson's pliant verse, take their cues from it and mold their actinns around it."

Films

"The Other Side of the Mountain, Part II," is directnr Larry Peerce's sequal to the 1975 film of the same nnme about a championship woman skier whn had been paralyzed in n downhill accident. "The problem with Part II," according to Vincent Canby, is "that there are no problems. The ones that screenwriter Douglas Day Stewart has attempted to dramatize are lugubriously unbelievable." Jill Kinmont, played by Marilyn Hassett, falls in love with and eventually marries a long-distance truck driver played by Timothy Bottoms. The film "is really a 30 minute postscript to the original story blown up to feature length by artificial plot problems..."

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INTERNATIONAL
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* PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 1-2, 1978

AMC to Join Forces With Renault

Wide-Ranging Pact Just Short of Merger

DETROIT, March 31 (UPI)—American Motors Corp. and Reoault officials annouoced today a preliminary agreement on a plan to combine sales and eventually manufacturing operations of the two companies.

In a joint statement, AMC President Gerald Meyers and Bernard Vernier-Palliez, president of state-owned Renault, said the companies will "work to reacb a definitive, legally binding agreement" within the next few months oo a plan to:

- Combine distributioo of AMC and Renault vehicles in the United States and Canada.
- Develop future product plans regarding Renault and AMC passenger cars to be sold in the United States and Canada.
- Consider eventual manufacture of one or more Renault cars in AMC's U.S. assembly plants.
- Sell AMC Jeep vehicles through the Renault dealer network in selected international markets.
- Ship increased quantities of Le Car (Renault 5s) to America as soon as possible for sale through the AMC and Renault dealer network.

[In Paris, a Renault spokesman said that "We haven't yet definitely establisbed the objectives of this agreement. This is only a cooperation agreement. We are not looking for a merger," AP-Dow Jones reported. He said that it was impossible to say yet how many cars would be involved. He did say no money was being put in on either side in equity share purchases or otherwise.]

Mr. Meyers said the arrangement AMC was looking for would be sbort of an outright merger, but would involve combined marketing and eventual production of foreign cars at AMC plants.

The announcement ended weeks of speculation in the auto industry concerning plans by the hard-pressed No. 4 U.S. automaker to combine operations with a foreign car manufacturer.

[In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said that "either we or the Federal Trade Commission will look into it," AP-Dow Jones reported. The government routinely examines sucb agreements to determine wbether they might be anti-competitive.]

[In New York, Reuters reported that industry analysts reacted favorably, anticipating important benefits for AMC, particularly in preventing any significant defection of disgruntled dealers.]

Ian Mackintosh

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Cootinental Illinois Ltd. has appointed **Ian Mackintosh** as deputy managing director to bead the merchant bank's corporate finance and international securitles efforts. Mr. Mackintosh was previously executive director of Citicorp Ioternatiooal Bank Ltd.

* * *

Edward O'Neal jr. has been named general manager of Chemical Bank in France, replacing **Royall Victor** who has been named senior vice-president at the parent New York bank. **Vincent Comboni** has been named deputy managing director of Chemical Bank International Ltd. io London. He was succeeded as general manager of Chemical's Italian branch by **Marzio Astarita.**

* * *

Roberto Muls has been appointed vice-president of Europe frica for Armco International. Previously, be was area director for Southern Europe, Africa aind the Mideast.

Britain Forms Securities Body

LONDON, Mareh 31 (Reuters)—The Bank of England said today it is setting up a self-regulatory body for the securities industry.

The establishment of the Council for Securities Industry follows extensive consultations with existing regulatory bodies, particularly the Takeover Panel. The Council will formalize and extend coordination between the stock exchange and market participants.

However, differeot sectors of the British securities industry will maintain and develop their own regulatory roles, the bank added.

Concern in U.S. Grows Over Lagging Research

NEW YORK, Mareb 31 (NYT)—Some key administration officials think that government inaction or restrictions account for the sluggish produetivity growth and loss of competitiveness of U.S. iodustry—and they are beginning to show their concern.

The officials, including Frank Press, director of the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Richard Atkinson, head of the National Science Fouodation, think the government is oot doing enough to support industrial research and development and may even be hampering it by tax and regulatory policies.

Mr. Press, wbo is on leave from his post as chairman of the geophysics department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, believes tbere is decreasing private investment in the kind of researcb that could lead to new products and processes. He said industrial research managers complain they they have to put a larger share of their income into so-called "defensive" measures to meet oew environmental and consumer safety standards.

He is worried about evidence that U.S. equipment and facilitles are aging and not being replaced fast enough to keep industries competitive. Small, high-technology companies are having considerable difficulty in obtaining capital.

In response to the situation, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in conjunction with the Commerce Department, is starting a major "domestic policy review" of the issue of industrial innovation. Mr. Press said the policy review would address itself to a broad range of possible solutions, including larger federal subsidies for civilian research and development, tax policy—including a proposed research and development tax credit, similar to the investment tax credit—revised governmental regulations "without compromising public oeeds" and the patent laws.

The aim will be to come up with a set of opuons for President Carter on ways the government can belp industry strengthen its researcb effort and produetive performance.

Highest-Level Concern

In an interview, Mr. Press said that, though the subject of how to spur innovation was old, "a lot of interest has oow converged on it at the highest level."

The number of both product and process patents is declining in the United States compared with foreign countries.

This is a matter of public as well as private concern, in his view. The payoff in high-technology fields is extraordinarily great, especially when looked at from the standpoint of total social returns.

He ooted that some foreign governments were doing much more than the United States to support civilian research and development. Japan, for instance, this year is putting $300 million of government money into microelectronie research.

West Germany is providing from 50-to-95 percent of the research and development funds for those civilian industries requesting aid and judged to be important to the economy as a whole.

Yen-Bond Rates Down

TOKYO, Mareb 31 (AP-DJ)—Malaysia has issued in Japan 15 billion yen (abou $67 million) in 10-year bonds with a coupon of 6.5 percent, priced at 99.25, Daiwa Securities, the lead underwriter, said today. The coupon is the lowest so far, reflecting the cut in interest rates following the lowering of Japan's official discount rate to 3.5 percent March 15.

3 Undercut U.S. Steel's Price Hike

Smaller Firms Bow To Carter Pressure

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Following National Steel Corp.'s lead, Inland Steel Co. and Republic Steel bowed today to Carter admioistration pressure and uodercut price increases announced earlier this week by two major steelmakers.

However, most other steel companies held off joining the new round of price increases until U.S. Steel Corp. decides whether to stick by its $10.50-a-ton increase or roll it back about halfway.

The nation's largest producer announced the hike Wednesday to offset higher coal costs arising from settlement of the recent miners' strike. But yesterday, it was undercut by National Steel Corp., which raised its prices by $5.50 a ton. National, the third largest U.S. producer, said a bigger increase was justified, but it settled for less because it wanted to help fight inflaiion. President Carter yesterday termed the $10.50-a-ton hike "excessive."

U.S. Steel President David Roderick said prior to the National Steel announcement that if Mr. Carter "asks us to roll back we would certainly listen to the President." But Mr. Roderick added that market forces determine prices and "we haven't announced a price increase to roll it back."

U.S. Steel's increase, which analysts said could raise the price of the average car by $10-$15, was immediately matched by ninth-ranked Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel.

George Stinson, chairman of National Steel, said the $5.50-a-too price increase did not in any way offset extraordinary energy costs incurred during the coal strike, "which, if averaged for the year, could justify a mueh higher increase."

"Nevertheless," he said, "mindful of the impact of our action on our customers and of the inflationary forces now at work in the ecoooomy, we have concluded that an increase at this time should be limited to cover immediate, direct cost increases."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

McDermott, B&W Merger Approved

Sbareholders of J. Ray McDermott & Co., an offshore oil operations firm, have voted to acquire Babcock & Wilcox, a major manufacturer of industrial boilers and energy systems, in a stock exchange deal valued at $387.5 million. Each share of B&W common stock will be converted into shares of McDermott preferred. To cover the acquisition, McDermott created 25 million shares of preferred stock. In addition, the company will boost the present 36 million shares of commoo stock to 60 million shares. The merger ends a year-long bidding war for B&W between McDermott and United Technologies, a larger conglomerate based in Hartford, Conn. United originally bid $42 a share for the stock finally purchased by McDermott for $62.50 a share. McDermott will exchange one share of its $2.20 convertible cumulative preferred stock and one share of its $2.60 perferred stock for each B&W share McDermott does not already own. The perferred shares are valued at about $62.50, the same as that McDermott paid in cash under its 1977 tender offer.

BOC Raises Stake in Airco

BOC International has acquired an additional 841,500 shares of Airco, increasing its stake in to 6.6 million shares, or about 54 percent. The latest purchases were at $44.125 a share and complete BOC's purchases of Airco "at the present time." Both companies make industrial gases. Airco, based in New Jersey, has been opposed to attempts by BOC to obtain control. As the result of a disputed tender offer, BOC earlier this year acquired 1.8 million Airco shares, increasing the U.K. company's interest in Airco to 49 percent. BOC subsequently sought—and was refused—Airco's blessing for a further $43-a-share offer for the remaining Airco shares. Although it had approved in advance BOC's offer for the 1.8 million shares, Airco later went to court to charge that the offer was part of a scheme by BOC to acquire Airco's shares outstanding "at a low and unfair price."

Dollfus Mieg Expects Loss

Dollfus Mieg, a major French textile group, says it will post a loss of 30-to-35 million French francs for 1977 compared with a loss of 19.7 million francs in 1976. The board will probably suggest passing the 1977 dividend payout against three francs a share, the company says, but sales since the beginning of year conform to expectations, and that its results in 1978 will likely show an improvement on last year.

Officially Ends Bretton Woods System

IMF Starts 'New Game' as Rules Change

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Mareb 31 (WP)—A totally revamped international mooetary system will go ioto effect tomorrow, when ratificatioo of an amendment overhauling the International Mooetary Fund's charter will be completed, the IMF announced yesterday.

The change in rules legalizes flexible exchange rates and allocates to the IMF considerable power for "surveillance" of currency fluctations. It also marks the legal end of tbe Bretton Woods system that provided for fixed-exchange rates and tied the dollar to gold.

Essentials of the new system were agreed upon by the IMF's Interim Committee in Jamaica in January 1976, and the rules governing surveillance were announced last year.

IMF General Counsel Joseph Gold said at a press conference yesterday that the IMF now enters "a new game" in which the IMF may bring pressure on member couotries oot followiog exchange-rate principles.

The amendment, the second in the IMF's 34-year history, does not provide the complete reform that some boped to accomplisb when the Bretton Woods system began its collapse oo Aug. 15, 1971—the date President Nixon abandooed the convertibility of the dollar into gold.

The amendment, now ratified by tbe required 60 percent of members with 80 percent of voting power, is based on legal acceptance of the floating rates that have developed since then.

Members can set up any exchange system they ehoose but may not maintain a value for their currencies in terms of gold.

Among other significant potential developments are a possible expansion in the use of special drawing rights (SDRs)—the principal reserve asset of the IMF. Members can now exchange or transfer SDRs freely, and the IMF may authorize other international institutions, such as the World Bank, to use them.

The IMF also gains the power to invest its surplus funds, currently about 700 million SDR, in interest-bearing securities.

Officials said the increased member quotas established by the Sixth General Review would go into effect within 30 days, enlarging the IMF's resources to 39 billion SDR from 29.2 billion.

Mr. Gold noted that the IMF now is moving "from a rather rigid code to one of great enabling powers, including the power to modify the international monetary system witbout further amendment."

Tha surveillance power could turn out to be the crucial element, if exchange markets continue to be erratic and disorderly. The essence of the system, officials said, is that the amended charter gives members freedom of choice, but not freedom of behavior, in the sense that all members are bound by certain obligations and subject to surveillance by the fund.

The broad principles rule out manipulation of rates, but allow intervention to adjust disorderly cooditions. Members are supposed to take into account "the interests of other members."

The ultimate sanction is the power of the managing director, on his own initiative, to raise the question of a member's exchange rate policy "informally and confidentially," reporting back the results to the executive board.

stem from ratification of the IMF's amendment to its articles of agreement, senior IMF officials say, noting that gold transactions will now be possible at market-related prices.

Separately, a high treasury official said that the United States does oot "intend to make any change in the valuation of its gold stock" due to the amendment. The U.S. gold stock is currently valued at about $11.72 billion at the old official price of about $43 an ounce.

Officials in London, Tokyo and Brussels said their countries do not plan to revalue their gold stocks.

Japan Said Placing Funds In Banks to Cut Reserves

TOKYO, Mareb 31 (Reuters)—Japan's Finance Ministry has placed part of its official foreign reserves with commercial banks in a move to reduce the psychological impact on the foreign-exchange market wben it announces end-March reserves—expected to show a very large rise, banking sources said today

The sources said from $400 million to $600 million or more was placed with the 13 leading commercial banks and the specialized foreign exchange bank, the Bank of Tokyo.

Japan's reserves were $24.19 billioo at the end of February and are expected to be swelled due to Bank of Japan intervention in the foreign-exchange market, put at over $5 billion.

Separately, Japanese Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto said that cabinet ministers will meet later oext week to discuss new measures to eut the country's trade and current-account surplus, although he did not elaborate.

Tokyo Stocks Rise

TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ)—Prices on the Tokyo stock exchange continued to surge today, supported by enthusiastic buying from insututional investors and corporations in the last trading session in fiscal 1977.

The Nikkei Dow index rose 36.48 to stand at a record 5,447.76.

Volume oo the first sectioo was about 740 million shares—the biggest volume in the past seven months—compared with about 530 million shares yesterday.

Unemployment Up

TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ)—Unemployment in Japan in February rose to the third highest level since 1953, the statistics bureau announced today in a preliminary report.

Unemployment rose to 1.36 million persons, up 100,000 from 1.26 million in January and up from 1.22 million a year earlier.

February's total was the third highest since the bureau began compiling labor statistics in 1953. The highest jobless total in Japan was 1.48 million in March, 1956, followed by 1.46 million in March, 1959, the bureau said.

U.S. Assesses Dumping Fines For Japan TVs

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—More than 100 U.S. import firms were assessed $46 million in antidumping duties for Japanese-made television sets sold in the United States in 1972 and 1973, the Treasury Department said today.

The action follows a seven year old department ruling that Japaoese color and black and white televisioo sets were beiog dumped, or sold below fair market value.

"The current action constitutes the first step ... to eliminate the five year backlog of television import duties" between 1972 and 1977, a Treasury statement said.

Treasury's general counsel, Robert Mundheim, said the government "is aware of the potential impact of sucb a large proceeding on United States television importers."

He said negotiations will begin "promptly" with the importers for "hearing and resolving any claims, including that the amount involved is incorrect, and avoiding unnecessary disruption of the business affairs of the importers."

NYSE Prices Fall Broadly In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, Mareb 31 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated broadly today in moderate trading, as investors are increasingly burdened by inflation worries.

Analysts traced today's nervousness to another large rise in the nation's money supply reported late yesterday by the Federal Reserve added to fears the Carter administration may be heading toward some method of holding down wages and prices.

"Wall Street is in a distrustful mood and fearful that perhaps it (controls) will be introduced under a guise such as tax-based incomes policy," one analyst said.

The President said be plans to reveal his anti-inflation plan on returning from his trip to South America and Africa.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 2.26 at 757.36.

Volume totaled 20.13 million shares, down from 20.46 million yesterday.

Declines led advances by about 796 to about 535.

American Motors was the most active Big Board issue, rising ⅝ to 5 after the company announced plans to tie up with the French automaker, Renault.

Among other actives, Sears Roebuck eased ⅛ to 22½, Lockheed Declined ½ to 16⅜ and Exxon was down ⅛ at 44¾.

Pan American fell ¼ to 5⅜. The company said in its annual report it is still baving problems and its debt remains heavy. Pan Am, bowever, recently has been attracting buyers in line with investor interest in airline stock, analysts noted. Trans World Airlines was active and up ½ to 16¼.

Steels were litlled changed with Inland Steel picking up ⅛ to 36¼ while Republic Steel was steady at 23⅞. U.S. Steel fell ¼ to 25⅛.

American Stock Exebange Prices were higher in active trading. The Amex index gained 0.08 to 128.94.

Wheat, corn, oats and soybeans closed substantially higher on the Chicago Board of Trade. A confirmed soybeans sale to the Soviet Union, rumors of a soyoil sale to China and a bullish crush report drove bean prices sharply higher. Wheat and corn also advanced in strength taken from beans, but sharply higher corn sales through the week ending March 19 also was supportive. The White House proposal for help to help farmers continued to attract support in wbeat.

Gold Stock Valuation

WASHINGTON, March 31 (Reuters)—Major central bank gold transactions are unlikely to

W. German Costs Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 31 (AP-DJ)—West Germaoy's cost-of-living index rose 0.2 percent in March from February and was up 3 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office said today in a preliminary report.

Trade Deficit Rises To Record in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—The U.S. trade deficit skidded to a record $4.52 billion in February, prompting President Carter to remind America's trading partners it is time for them to belp right the imbalance.

It was the 21st consecutive monthly deficit with purchases of imported oil, steel, television sets and manufactured goods leading the way, the Commerce Department reported.

Mr. Carter's statement, released through Vice President Walter Mondale's office, said that "we are seriously concerned at this further increase in our trade deficitIt underlines once again the importance on the part of the United States and the other governments of dealing with the fundamental factors that cause large trade imbalances."

Urges Cooperation

He said, "Oo the part of foreign countries, these developments again call attention to the oeed for countries with current-account surpluses to take the necessary actions to begin reducing these surpluses."

The department said imports increased 16.5 percent from January to a record high $14.4 billion in February, while exports dropped 1 percent to $9.92 billion.

The administration acknowledged that "special factors" including the weather and the coal strike had burt the U.S. trading position, and said they "underscore the very high costs of cootinued delay on the energy bill." Mr. Carter promised to turn his attention to the energy package and the continuing fight against inflation when he returns Monday from his trip to South America and Africa.

But oil continued to be the chief import problem. The department said petroleum imports increased $347 million in Febru to $3.6 billion.

Iron and steel imports n $160 million, while machin and transport equipment rose percent to $3.9 billion.

Dollar Falls Sharply on Trade News

LONDON, Marcb (Reuters)—The dollar fell sharp on European foreign exchan markets tonight as dealers pressed shock and dismay at t annonncemeot of the wo monthly U.S. trade deficit in h tory.

The news of the record defi hit the markets io the last hou of trading and the dollar, whi had already been weak, took plunge.

Many dealers said tbe defi was well above even the most pe simistic expectations.

From a midday quote around 2.0220 Deutsche mark the dollar fell to 2.0055 befo closiog fractionally better 2.0075.

Dealers described the mark as very nervous and volume unusually beavy for a Friday.

In Zurich, the news drove t dollar to 1.83 Swiss francs fro an opening rate of 1.8890.

The dollar did not do bad against sterling whieh was al baving a bad day today. The d lar elosed in London at $1.8620 the pound, down from $1.8563 midday and $1.8615 last night.

But the dollar closed here 221.25 yen, down from la night's close in London of 222.5 yen; and at 4.56 French franc compared with last night's 4.608

As the dollar plunged, the pri of gold jumped. It reache $183.75 an ounce in Zurich i trading outside normal hours a ter the bullion market there ha elosed with the rate at $181.88 a ouoce shortly before the U.S. trade deficit was announced.

Meanwhile, in New York, th dollar continued to move sharp lower in erratic, nervous trading.

Dutch Trade Gap Cut

AMSTERDAM, March 31 (AP-DJ)—The trade gap in th Netherlands narrowed in Januar to a 48-million-guilder defic (about $22.1 million) from a 533 million-guilder deficit a year earli er, the statistical agency reports Imports fell to 9.37 billion guilders from 9.4 billion a year earlier while exports rose to 9.32 guilders from 8.9 billion.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark
1 M.	7 3/16-7 5/16	3⅜-3½
2 M.	7 9/16-7 11/16	3⅜-3½
3 M.	7⅜-7½	3 5/16-3 7/16
6 M.	7 11/16-7 13/16	3 5/16-3 7/16
1 Y.	7 15/16-8 1/16	3 5/16-3 7/16
	Swiss Franc	**Sterling**
1 M.	⅜-9/16	6⅞-7⅛
2 M.	½-11/16	7⅛-7½
3 M.	9/16-¾	7⅜-7⅝
6 M.	⅞-1	8-8¼
1 Y.	1¼-1⅜	8 5/16-8 9/16

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MONTEREY TRUST S.A.

Société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.

Commercial Register: Section B No. 7.553.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF MONTEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, Rue Aldringen, on April 18th, 1978, at 11:00 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. Amendment of article 18 paragraph A2 of the articles which will in future read as follows:
   Article 18 paragraph A2:
   The value of all stocks, shares, bonds, subscription rights, warrants or any other investments and securities which are quoted or negotiated on a New York stock exchange is their closing bid price recorded on the applicable valuation date or in the case where no bid price was recorded on that day the most recent bid price recorded; however, if in the estimation of the company such bid price does not reflect the correct value of these securities the company can substitute to such bid price such other price which in its estimation represents the market value at a New York stock exchange on the relevant date based on information currently available.
2. Amendment of article 8 first paragraph of the articles which will in future read as follows:
   Article 8 first paragraph:
   The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held in Luxembourg at the registered office of the company or at any other place in Luxembourg which will be indicated in the convening notice, the last Tuesday in the month of June, at 15:00 hours and for the first time in nineteen hundred and seventy-eight.
3. To renew the authority to issue new shares for a further period of five years.

Resolutions on the agenda of the extraordinary general meeting will require that at least 50 per cent of the total issued and outstanding capital are represented at the meeting. Should such quorum not be reached, a second meeting would then be convened not earlier than a month later. At such postponed meeting no quorum will be required. In the extraordinary meeting, a majority of two thirds will be required for resolutions on the items of the agenda.

In order to take part at the above meeting on April 18th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.,
14 Rue Aldringen,
LUXEMBOURG.
—Casenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard,
LONDON, EC2.

The Board of Directors.

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 31

Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
ACF 2	7	26	31½	30¾	30¾	-1
AMF 1.24	8	99	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
APL 1	6	68	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
ARA 1.45	9	86	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+½
ASA .80		111	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+¼
ATD .48	6	74	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+¼
AbbtLb 1.44	14	578	55½	55¼	55¼	-¼
AcmeC .50	18	110	15¾	15	15⅜	-¼
AdmDg .84	6	45	4	3⅞	3⅞	-½
AdaEx 1.11		35	11½	11½	11⅜	+⅛
AdmMl .20e	9	47	6⅝	6¾	6¾	-⅛
Adobrss .15e		120	17½	17	17¼	-½
AetnaLf 2.20	4	434	38¼	24¾	34⅝	-½
Ahmans .80	4	46	19	18⅝	18⅝	
Aileen	58	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AirPrd .40	18	725	25⅝	25¼	25¼	-½
AirbFrt .50	13	21	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	-½
Airco 1.35	9	2569	42¾	39⅞	42¾	+2
Akzona .80	23	25	13¾	12½	13⅜	
AlaP dpf.87		34	9⅝	9½	9¼	+⅛
AlaP pf9		z1000	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
AlaP pf11		z200	110½	118½	118½	-½
AlaP pf9.44		z5000	100	99	99	
Alaskin .66	19	355	21½	19⅝	20⅝	+⅝
Albany .92	6	7	19½	19⅝	19½	+⅛
Alberto .36	13	41	8⅛	8	8	-¼
Albertsn .96	9	7	20⅛	28⅛	28½	+¼
AlcanA 1.40	5	105	25½	25¼	25½	+⅛
AlcaStd 1.16	5	14	27¼	21½	21⅜	-¼
Alexdr .40	9	62	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
AllgCp .80g	5	50	15¾	15¾	15¾	+½
AllgLd 1.20	7	49	18⅛	18	18⅛	-⅛
AllgL pf3		3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	-¼
AllgL pr2.19		137	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
AllgPw 1.72	8	93	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
AllenGp .80	6	25	15⅞	15½	15½	-⅛
Allerton .50	13	238	24¾	24¼	24¼	
AllCh 2	8	116	37¼	34¾	37	+⅛
AllgMnt .72	8	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
AllPa .50	20	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
AllsStr 1.20	5	302	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅛
AllsSup		24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
AllsCh 1.30	5	57	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
AllrAu .60h	5	13	18⅝	10½	10½	-¼
AlphPr .72a	5	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
Alcoa 1.80	7	297	39⅝	39½	39⅝	-¼
AmStug 1	69	6	18¾	18⅛	18½	
Amax 1.75	21	42	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	-¼
Amax pf5.25		3	86	85	85	-1
Amax pf3		4	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	-½
AMBAC 1.30	12	362	u46⅝	46¼	46⅝	+⅜
Amcord .80	6	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
Amrco 1.20	6	4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	-⅛
AHess .80b	6	347	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+½
AHes pf3.50		317	57½	56⅝	57½	+⅜
AArFlt .64	8	3	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
AmAir	4	342	10½	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
AmAir wi		26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
AAir pf2.18		47	21⅝	21⅝	31⅛	
ABoker 1.20	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
ABrnds 3.50	8	55	45⅝	45½	45⅝	
ABdcst 1.40	6	463	39⅝	39	39	-⅛
ABldM .60	8	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
AmCan 2.70	7	147	37½	36¼	37½	+1¼
ACan pf1.75		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	-¼
ACentry		55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ACredit 1.30	5	32	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
ACyan 1.50	9	234	25	24⅛	25	+⅛
AmOfSt		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
ADT .96	11	19	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
AOutlVi		5	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
AEIPw 2.13	18	342	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
AmExp 1.40	9	323	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅛
AFamil .50b	5	31	13⅝	13½	13½	-⅛
AmFnSys	10	287	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+½
AFnSy pf		z500	24⅝	24⅝	34⅝	
AGIBd 1.96e		42	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+¼
AGnCv 1.32		5	17	17	17	
AGenIns .50	5	972	24	23⅝	23⅝	-½
AGIn pf1.80		40	29⅝	29¼	29¼	-⅜
AHerit J .36	8	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-½
AmHoist 1	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
AHome 1.30	14	337	28⅝	28	28	-⅛
AmHosp .56	12	643	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	-⅛
AmInvst .20	14	69	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+½
AMI .50	9	322	21⅝	21	21⅛	-¼
AMdco .50b	12	354	u24½	32⅝	24⅛	+½
AmMotrs		44	6835 u	5⅝	4⅝	+⅜
ANatR 3	7	127	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	-⅛
AShip .60b	7	28	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	-¼
AShand 2	7	56	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+¼
AStd pf4.75		2	96	96	96	-1
AStanl .30	32	61	7½	7¼	7⅜	-⅛
AmStrs 2.10	7	95	32	32	32	+1⅛
ATT 4.60	9	822	61⅛	61⅛	61¼	-⅛
ATT pf4		12	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	-⅛
ATT pf3.64		241	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+¼
ATT pf3.74		232	48⅝	48¼	48¼	
AWatWk .84	5	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
AWat pf1.25		z400	13½	13½	13½	
Ameron 1	7	1	19	19	19	+⅜
AmesD .40	5	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	-⅜
Ametek 1.80	9	26	51	50⅝	50⅝	
Amfac 1	27	88	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
AMIC .20	6	230	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1
AMPInc .80	12	524	26	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
Ampex	11	447	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
AmrepCp		67	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+½
Amstar 1.35	10	51	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	-½
Amst pf.68		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+½
Amsted 2.60	7	9	57	56⅝	57	+¼
AnchrH 1.68	6	6	25⅝	25½	25⅝	-⅜
AndClay 1	7	43	21⅛	20½	20½	-⅜
Angelica .30	8	355	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+⅛
Anixter .24	8	34	8	7⅞	8	
AnsulCo .53t	7	27	8⅝	8¼	8¼	-⅛
Apache .70	13	13	24½	24¼	24½	
ApcoOil		54	48½	48⅛	48½	+⅜
ApldDig	14	382	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅜
ApldDig pf1		88	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+1¼
ApldMag		24	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
ArcatoN .76	9	265	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+⅛
ArchD .80b	7	737	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
ArcticEnl	0	133	6¼	6	6	+⅛
Aristar	10	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅜
ArizPS 1.68	7	115	20½	20⅝	20⅝	-½
ArkBst .60	5	10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
ArkLGs 2	9	37	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
ArlenRty		212	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Armada	12	22	0¼	8	8	
Armco 1.80	7	67	27	26¼	27	
Arm pf2.10		10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
ArmstCk 1	10	349	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+¼
ArmCr pf3.75		200	46⅝	46½	46⅝	
ArmRu 1.20	3	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
ArnCorp 1b	7	24	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
Arvin 1	4	105	10½	17⅝	17⅝	-⅜
Arvin pf2		4	29	29	29	
Asarco .40		923	19½	18⅝	18⅞	-⅜
AshOil 2	5	217	28	27⅝	27⅝	-⅜
AsDDG 1.50	7	176	22⅝	32½	22⅝	
Athlone 1	5	153	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
AtCvE1 1.64	10	43	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
AtlRich 2.40	8	741	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	
AtlRc pf2.80		13	55⅝	54⅝	55¼	+⅛
AtlasCo	31	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
AutoDta .40	17	21	28	27½	28	+¼
Autmtn .40	9	86	u10⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
AvcoCp .80	3	321	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	-⅛
Avco pf3.20		18	48⅝	48½	48½	-⅛
Avco pf4.20		5	59⅝	59⅝	59½	-¼
Avery .44	10	109	16½	15	15⅝	+⅜
Avnet .70	6	187	16⅝	16½	16⅝	-⅛
Avon 2.40	14	942	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	-⅛
—B—						
BTMfg		16	2	1⅝	1⅞	-⅛
Babck 1.50a	12	322	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	+⅜
Bache .20		41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
BakrInt .64	10	278	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+⅜
BaldwU .80	5	88	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
BaldUp pf2.06		18	20⅝	26	20	
BallCp 1	6	9	31	20⅝	21	+¼
BallyMf .18	12	263	31	30½	21	
BallGE 2.15	9	130	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	-½
Ball pf$4.50		220	51¼	d51¼	51¼	-⅜
BanCal .72	3	19	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	-⅛
Bandag .50	10	167	14⅛	14	14	
BankPnl .50	5	20	20⅝	20	20	-¼
BankNY 2.32	5	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
BkofVa .96	6	4	14½	14⅝	14⅝	-½
BankAm .94	8	343	22⅝	22½	22½	-⅛
BankTr 3	7	42	35½	35¼	35¼	-¼
BkTr pf2.50	8		27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
BkTr pf4.22		299	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	-½
Banner .10	13	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
Barber 1.50	18	3	26	26	26	-½
BardCR 1.28	12	84	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅛
BarnsGp .90	7	32	20	19½	20	+½
BarryW .56	9	10	18	17⅝	17⅝	-¼
BasicIn 1.20	7	27	20½	20	20	-⅜
BatesMf .80	29	4	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+¼
Bausch 1.40	11	118	45⅝	44⅝	45	-¼
BaxlTrv .40	16	120	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
BayCoPt		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
BayStG 1.96	7	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
BaykClg .48	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-½
Bearing .40	9	16	26	25⅝	26	+⅛
BeatFd 1.80	10	557	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
Beckm .44	14	59	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	-⅛
BectnD .72	14	83	36¼	36	30½	+¼
Beech 1.10b	8	66	32½	31¾	31¾	-⅜
Beker		23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
BelcoP 1	5	33	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅛
Belden 1.32	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
BeltInt .36b	9	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
BellNow .84	9	15	18⅝	18¼	18¼	-½
Bellind .12	5	111	5¼	5½	5¼	+⅛
BellCo 4.20	8	162	48	47⅝	48	+⅛
Bemis 1.20	6	7	20⅝	20¼	20¼	-¼
Bendix 2.20	5	90	24½	34	34⅝	+⅛
BenfCp 1.60	6	200	31½	27⅝	27⅝	-¼
Benef pf4.20		22	49¼	49	49¼	+¼
Benef pf4.50		240	50	50	50	-1
Benef pf5.50		z70	95	93½	93½	-1½
Benef pf2.50		z290	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+¼
BntSfM		27	2½	2⅝	2½	
BenstB .03e	9	51	3	2⅝	3	
Berkey g	23	362	7⅝	6⅝	7	
BestPd .12b	8	129	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
BethSt 11		259	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
BigThr .60	13	94	30⅝	30	30	
BlackOr .80	13	147	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
BlairJn 1	5	13	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
BlissL 1b	7	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
BlckHR 1.25	12	22	22⅝	22½	22½	
BlueB 1.40	4	27	23⅝	23½	23½	
Bluebird .20	7	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
BobbieBr	4	85	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
Boeing 1.20a	8	396	34½	33⅝	34	
BoiseC 1.25	6	343	25¼	25	25	-½
Borden 1.56	7	367	28⅝	20⅛	28⅝	-¼
BorgW 1.80	6	90	28	27⅝	28	+¼
Bormans	19	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-¼
BosEd 2.44	12	74	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
BosE pf8.88		z480	93⅝	92½	92½	-½
BosE pr1.17		14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
BosE pr1.44		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
BronIN .20	6	1414	11⅝	11¼	11¼	-¼
BrownC .20	5	17	31½	31½	31½	+¼
BrlgSt 1	11	61	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
BrlstM 1.22	11	b663	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
BrlstM pf2		10	36½	36½	36½	-¼
BrlPet .42e	8	432	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-½
BrkwGl 1.50	7	15	28½	27¾	20	
BkyUG 1.90	7	17	21	20⅝	20⅝	
BkUG pf2.47		1	26½	20½	26½	
BwnShe .80	8	38	12⅝	12½	12⅝	-¼
Brown .20	11	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
BwnGs 1.50	7	60	25⅝	25⅝	25½	-⅜
BwnFer .50	11	274	11¾	11½	11⅝	-⅛
Brnswk .20	8	274	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
BrushW 1	8	12	21½	20½	20⅝	-⅜
BucyEr .80	7	462	18⅝	18	18⅛	-⅛
BuddCo 3	5	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	+⅛
BuddCo pf5		z100	97	97	97	
BuffFo 1.60a	6	24	36	35¼	35¾	+½
Bulova		7	5½	5½	5½	-⅛
BundyCp .80	6	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
BunkR .12b	8	50	13⅝	13⅝	13½	-¼
Burlind 1.40	6	162	19⅝	19	19¼	-⅛
BurlNo 1.50	6	87	27	36⅝	27	+½
BrlNo pf5.25		6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
BrlNo pf2.85		2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-⅛
BrnsRL .20	26	91	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	-⅛
Burrgh 1.40	11	773	59	58⅝	58⅝	-⅜
Butlerin .56	6	21	15	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
Butles .32t	4	87	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	-¼
—C—						
CBS 2.40	7	292	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
CBS pf1		5	21½	31½	21½	
CCI	5	52	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
CIRty		27	11⅝	11½	11½	
CIT 2.40	8	131	31⅝	31½	31½	-⅛
CLC .24	13	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
CNAFn	5	231	9⅝	9½	9½	-½
CNA pf1.10		31	15¼	15	15	-¼
CNAI 1.080	9		12⅝	12⅛	12¼	-½
CPC 2.70	8	106	45⅝	44⅝	45½	-¼
CTS .20	6	20	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+½
CabotC	6	23	u22½	21⅞	32½	+⅛
Cadence	5	24	8⅝	8½	8⅝	-⅛
Caesars	7	99	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
CalPul 1.64	9	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Callhn .400	17	77	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
CamerB	5	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+½
CmpRL .60a	23	38	23	21½	21⅝	+⅜
CamSp 1.80	9	25	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+⅜
CampT .96	18	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
CdPac .95e	5	34	15⅝	15	15½	+⅛
CanalR .64	10	1	11	11	11	+¼
CanDis .20	11	70	u61⅝	60¼	61½	+1
CapHold .76	9	193	20⅝	20½	20⅝	-⅛
CarfinO		27	u 3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Carlisle 1	5	11	22¼	22	32	-¼
CaroFrg .30	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-½
CarPw 1.84	9	218	32⅝	32¼	22⅝	-⅛
CarP pf2.67		2	28⅝	28½	28½	-½
CarTec 1.20	6	103	23¼	21⅝	27⅝	-½
CarCo .80	7	426	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Carr pf1.06		4	31¼	30⅝	31¼	
CartHaw 1	7	146	16½	16	16⅛	
CartWal .40	16	30	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
CascNG .50r	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
CastlCk .60b	8	75	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
CatrpT 1.80	9	996	47⅝	46½	47⅝	+⅜
CecoCp .50		18	11⅝	11¼	11¼	-⅛
Celanse 2.80	8	221	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	-⅛
Celan pf4.50		2	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	-½
Cenco		32	4½	4¼	4¼	-¼
Centex .16	8	116	14	13½	13⅝	-⅛
CenSoW 1.24	8	708	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	-½
CenHud 1.96	8	32	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
CentIlt 1.60	11	42	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
CnILt pf4.50		z50	51	51	51	+1½
CnILt pf2.62		z400	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
CentIPS 1.28	9	48	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
CenLaE 1.52	8	45	23⅝	23½	23½	-¼
CeMPw 1.44	9	39	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
CenSavs .70	11	38	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
CenTel 1.68	9	233			24⅝	25¼
CentrDat 1	9	82	19⅝		19⅝	19⅝
Crt-feed .80	6	30	20½		20⅝	20⅝
CessAir 1.44	8	219	32½		31⅝	32½
Chmoin 1.10	7	346	18⅝		17⅝	18⅝
Chml pf1.20		46	10½		18⅝	10⅝
ChamSp .80	8	144	18⅝		10	10⅝
ChartCo .20	6	435	6⅝		6	6⅛
ChrlNY 2.24	5	13	28½		20	20
ChesFd .60e		42	8⅝		8⅝	8⅝
ChesM 2.20	8	255	29⅝		28⅝	29⅝
ChoseT		17	2		1⅝	2
Chelsea .40	5	6	7		6⅝	6⅝
ChmNY 3	6	29	38½		36⅝	38½
ChNY pf1.87		9	32		32	32
ChesVa 1.40	8	9	20⅝		20⅝	20⅝
ChesePn .94	13	202	22⅝		32⅝	22⅝
Chessie 2.22	8	233	30½		d29⅝	30⅛
ChlBrl 1.80a	8	32	49⅝		48½	48½
ChiMilw		41	7⅝		7⅛	7⅛
ChlPnet 2	22	129	25⅝		25⅝	25⅝
ChkFull		86	5⅝		5⅝	5⅝
ChrlsCh	14	467	9⅝		9¼	9¼
ChCft pf1		1	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
ChCft pf1.40		17	22⅝		22⅝	22¼
Chromal 1	6	107	18⅝		18	18⅝
Chrysler 1	6	417	11⅝		11⅝	11½
ChurCh .60	11	82	36⅝		35⅝	36
CinBell 1.92	7	8	29⅝		29¼	29¼
CinGE 1.84	8	63	32		21⅝	22
CinG pf9.30		z100	104		104	104
CinG pf9.52		z1730	106¼		106	106
CinMil 1.20	8	20	23⅝		23⅝	23⅝
CitCrp 1.16	7	1325	20⅝		20½	20¼
CitiesSv 3	6	128	47½		47½	47½
CityInv 1	5	196	13⅝		13⅝	13⅝
CityInv wt		39	u 3⅝		21-32	11-16
CityIn pf2	13		24⅝		24¼	24½
CityIn pf1.10		29	11¼		11⅝	11¼
ClarkE 1.80	7	12	32½		32¼	32½
ClarkOil .60	6	14	13		13⅝	-⅛
ClvCif 2	13	11	54		53⅝	53⅝
ClevEl 1.84	7	106	20⅝		20⅝	20¼
ClvEl pf7.40		z290	85		85	85
ClvEl pf12		z100	112		112	113
Clevepk .60	9	20	9⅝		9¼	9⅝
Clorox .60	8	232	12⅝		12	12⅝
CluettPe .60	5	304	10⅝		18	18½
CluettP pf1		1	12		13	12
Coachm .50	3	45	18⅝		10	10
CstGrp .30	5	329	16⅝		15⅝	16⅛
CstSG pf1.83		2	32¼		32¼	32¼
CstSG pf1.19		14	18⅝		18½	18⅝
CocaBil .40	12	99	0½		8⅝	8⅛
CocaCl 1.74	14	442	37⅝		37⅝	37⅝
ColdwBk .92	6	67	25⅝		24⅝	25⅝
ColcNl .64	6	15	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
Coleco	7	750	5½		5	5¼
ColpPal 1	10	763	20⅝		19⅝	20¼
ColAlk .72	6	63	11⅝		10⅝	11
CollinF .24	7	24	11⅝		11½	11⅝
ColPenn 1	7	160	26⅝		26⅝	26⅝
ColnSt 1.45	7	44	19⅝		19⅝	19⅝
ColInd 2.75	6	20	45⅝		45	-⅜
Coll pf1.80		1	24		24	24
ColGas 2.34	7	70	28⅝		27⅝	28
ColGs pf5.62		6	58		58	58
ColGs pf5.48		6	58½		58	58⅛
ColuPict	4	334	16⅝		15⅝	16⅛
ColSOh 2.32	8	74	25		34⅝	32
CSO pf10.52		z20	107½		107½	107½
CSO pf2.42		1	27		27	27
CombC .20	12	124	37⅝		36	36⅝
CmbEn .80	8	126	33⅝		33⅝	33⅝
CmbEg .10b	9	49	14⅝		14⅝	14⅝
CmwE 2.48	8	217	27⅝		27⅝	27⅝
CwE pf1.42		1	19⅝		19⅝	19⅝
CwE pf1.90		4	31½		21⅝	21½
CwE pf2		2	22⅝		23⅝	22⅝
CwE pf2.37		7	26⅝		26⅝	26⅝
CwE pf2.87		2	31½		31½	31½
Comsat 2	11	31	35⅝		35½	35½
ComPS 1.74	7	10	20		20	20
Compgr .20	10	30	44⅝		44⅝	44⅝
CompSci	11	190	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
ConAgr 1.30	6	23	20⅝		20⅝	20⅝
ConMil 1.50	4	49	28⅝		27⅝

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 31

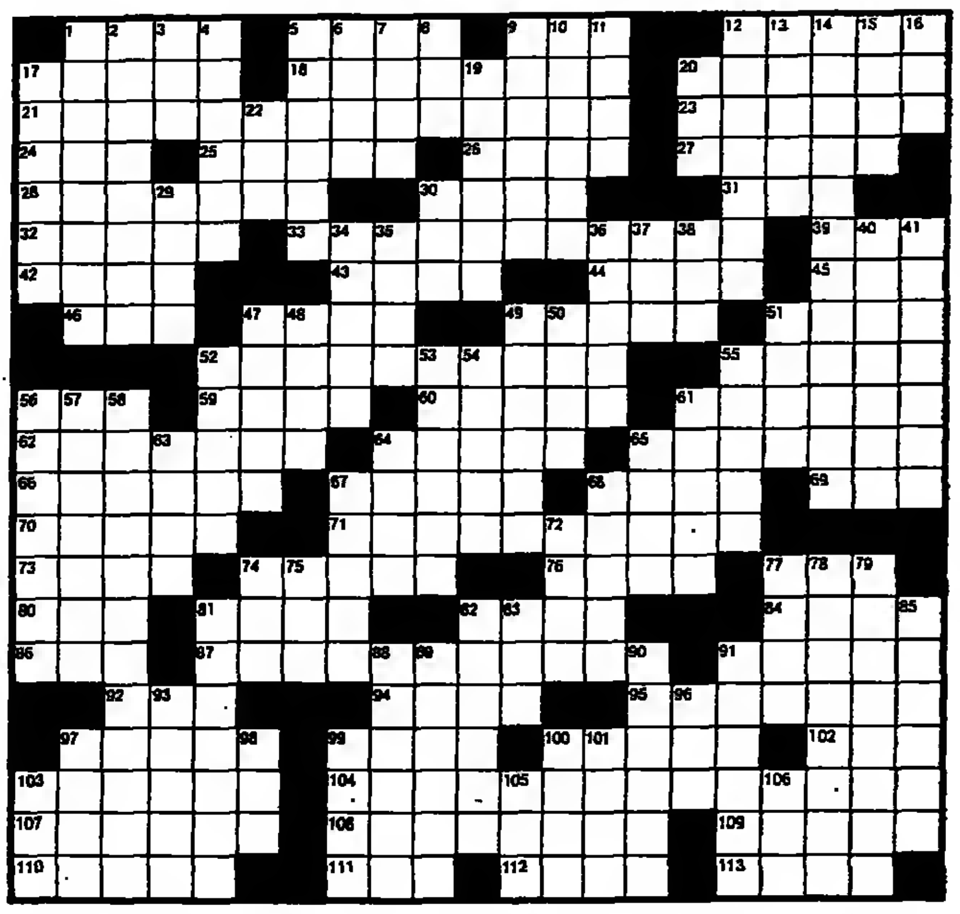
Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
AEPIst .10e	11	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
AAR .36	7	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
AAV .32	0	22	4½	4½	4½	
ASPRO .64	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
AVI		10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
AVX .32	10	26	20½	19¾	20½	+ ¼
AZL	35	44	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ⅛
AZL pf.48		12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
AbrdMf .40b	5	23 u	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
Action	6	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
ActionCp .20	0	27	9	5⅝	8¾	
AdamR .10	0	13	7¾	7½	7¾	
AdotecO .16	19	80	17	14⅝	17	+ ½
AegisCp	5	49	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ½
AeroFlo .20	5	6	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Aeronca	11	35	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
AffCos .20e	6	7	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
AffilPub .64	9	3	18½	18½	18½	
AfterSix .28	6	31	7¾	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
AirkAir .171	5	45	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
AlbaW .10e	9	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Alcoloc .32e	0	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
AllegCp wt		14	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
AllegAir	3	571 u	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
AllegA wtO		13 u	3	3	3	+ ⅛
AllegA wtN		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
AllgA pf3		3	u30	30	30	+ ¾
AllionT .36e	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
AlldArt		147	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
AlphaInd	0	14	5½	5⅛	5½	
Altamil .10e	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
AltecCp		706	1⅛	11-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
AltecCp wt		6	1-64	1-64	1-64	
Altec pf		21	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+1⅜
AlterPd .50	9	24	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Amdhl .40	14	43	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
AmAgro	9	66 u	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
AmBrd wt		41	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
ABusPd .32	8	5	8	8	8	
AmCapCp		18 u	1⅛	1½	1½	
AContrl .52	7	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
AGarPd .34	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
AimPlcl	9	18	7	6¾	6⅞	— ½
Airsoel .11r	2	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AlNatA .44	6	22	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
AlNatB .44		5	10	8⅝	8⅝	
AmNM 2.95e	6	8	57	55⅞	56½	+ ¾
AMotIn .20	8	49	9¾	9½	9¾	
AmPett 2.20	8	30	29¾	29¼	29¾	
APrecs .36o	7	14	12	11¾	11⅝	— ⅞
ASafEq .20e	7	227	8¾	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅞
ASclE .04e		35	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
AmSeat .40	25	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
AmTec .30e	4	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
AUtlIS .94e		8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Andrea .07e	23	1	3	3	3	
AngloC .15e	12	324 u	11½	11⅛	11½	— ¼
Anken .36	7	24	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Anthon .40	5	176 u	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
APDto .08e	8	20	9⅝	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
ApldDev	19	21	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
AquitCo .32	8	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
Armin .12		10	7⅜	7¾	7¾	
ArrowE .10e	4	168	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Arundel	7	19	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ½
Asamer .30	16	41	11⅛	10⅞	11	
AshIOC .20	7	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Ashrex .20	8	12	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅜
Atlanta .15e	4	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Atco Ind		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
AtlsCM	16	50	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
AtlasCp wt		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Augat .64	12	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
AustralO	30	357	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ¾
AutoYrn		23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
AutBld .10e	6	8	4⅝	6⅛	6½	
AutoRad		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
AutoSw 1.60	11	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
AVEMC .20	6	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Avondl 1.20	7	22	22¼	21	22¼	+2
Aydin	9	105	14⅝	14½	14½	
—B—B—						
BAT 1.75e		4	5½	5½	5½	
BRT		12	1	1	1	
BTU	7	11 u	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Badger .00	6	12	12	11¾	11⅞	
Baker .20e	6	5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Baldor .32	18	6	29½	29¼	29¼	
BanFd 1.11e		8	18¼	18	18	
Bangor wt		9	1¾	1¼	1½	— ¼
Banlstr .40	33	38	9	8⅞	9	
Barclay		2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
BarcoCo .12	27	2	3	3	3	
BarnesE	12	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Barnwl .20	76	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
BarryR .16	7	33 u	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
BarthS .20a	10	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Bartons		1	2½	2½	2½	
BaruchF		4	6	3	3	
Barwick	12	134	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
BntSta .40	4	1	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
BntSlB .40	4	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
BenSlMg wt		10	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
BergEnt	21	11	3¼	3⅛	2⅛	
BergenB	6	13	6	5⅝	5⅝	
Berlea .20	9	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
BethCo		2	3¼	2¾	3¼	— ⅛
Beverly	11	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
BicPen .48	8	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
BigVSp .20b	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
BinkMl 1b	7	2	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Binney .88	9	40	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
Blount .40	8	36	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
BodInAp .40	6	11	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
BowVall .10	15	83	22⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
Bowmar		223	4½	3¼	3⅜	
Bowne .36b	6	9	12¼	12	12¼	—1⅛
BradNtn .20	9	132	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Branch .20	5	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Brantlt wt		43	9¼	8½	8¾	— ¼
Brascan 1a	3	34	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
BraunE 1.20	8	13	36½	35½	36½	+1⅛
BreezeCp	21	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Brewer	13	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
BrdDart .20	6	5	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞	
BrooksP .40	6	8	18	10	10	
BrownCo wt		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
BrnFA .84	9	8	21⅛	21½	21½	
BrnFB .84	9	16	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
BrnF pf.48		2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Buell .44	4	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Buildex		4	5½	5½	5½	
Burgess		4	7½	2½	2½	
Burndy .80	10	33	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
—C—C—						
CKPet .16	25	23	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
CDI	3	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
CHB	5	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
CMICp .05e	13	65	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
CRS .24	5	21	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ½
CSE .80	7	5	13⅜	13	13	— ¾
CasleA		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Caldor .30a	0	15	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
Calcomp		41	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
CalLife .10e	11	15	3	3	3	
CalLf pf.92		3	11⅛	11	11	
CalLf pf2.50		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
CalPIC 1.20a	5	43	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
Camco	10	48	12¾	12½	12¾	
CaChbA		19	3 7-16	3⅜	3⅜	—1-16
Camelin		23	8¼	8	8	
CdnHomO	16	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
CdnMarc .32	7	169 u	5⅛	4⅞	5½	+ ⅜
CdnMerr		8	6	11	11	
CdnOcel .50	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
CdnSupO	0	22	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Capehart		40	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
CapitlFd .20	7	45 u	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
Caressa		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Carnat 1.20	9	741	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
CaroEn 1	8	5	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
CaroPL pf 5		280	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—1¾
CastleAM 1	10	1	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
CasFd 1.44		4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
Cavitrn	31	11	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
CenM pf3.50		x20	38½	38½	38½	
CentSe .50e		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
CentryF	13	1	4	4	4	
Cenvill .80	7	13	15⅞	15	16	— ½
CertfCp	225	68	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Certron		11	⅞	13-16	⅞	
ChadMl .60	7	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
ChampHo		1993	2½	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
ChartWd	9	16	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
ChiefDev	18	45	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
ChildWld	12	461	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
ChlfnCp .24	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Chrisln .20e	5	25	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
Cineram		10	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Circle X .30	7	14	12⅝	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
Citation .40a	6	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½
ClarkC .10e	6	2	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ½
Clarostat	7	2	6⅝	4⅝	6⅝	
Clausng 1.86	0	1	15⅛	15½	15½	
Clopay .24	6	47	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
Coleu .08r	10	4	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
Colemn .80	8	20	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
ColonCrd	253	162	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Colwell .50	4	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Comlnc 2.30	7	74	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+ ¾
ComAll .20	7	15	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
ComAtl .20	23	74	18¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
Comdint	14	102	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¼
CommdrCp	7	67	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
CoPsyc .50	8	48	19	18½	18¾	— ½
Compac .60e	6	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
Compo .20	22	46	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
CompuD	5	312	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
Concham .70	5	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Condec .221	3	4	9½	9⅜	9½	
ConfdyC	129	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	
Conray .16	5	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
ConsOG	11	27	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
ConsRet .60	10	6	9⅝	9	9	
ContMtl	7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ½
ContTel wt		28	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
Cookin		156	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
CookP .20e	12	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
CoreLb .40	9	22	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Cornilus .48	9	4	15	15	15	
Coscolnc	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
CotCp		6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Cramer		4	4	4	4	
Cromet .40	8	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
CrossAT 1.60	10	26	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
CrownAm .80		3	0	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
CrwCP .40b	4	2	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Crownlr .28	0	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
CruteR .36	22	22	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
CrystHO .60	11	32	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
CubicCp .58	8	51	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
Curtiss 1	5	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
—D—D—						
DCL	2	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
DWG .49i	5	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
DamonC	5	14	4	3⅞	4	
Damson	13	45	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
DataTer .10	15	82	22⅛	21½	21⅞	—1
Datand .80	0	147	15¼	15	15	
DavMn .20e	19	80	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
DeRose	13	11	3⅞	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
DelLabs .40	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
DelMOil	38	9	8⅛	7⅞	8	
DelWvF .54	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Desgtr 1.60	6	4	24⅛	24½	24½	— ¼
DevCpA	5	11	11	11	11	

Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
DevonGp	6	z1900	u39¾	35⅛	39¾	+4⅞
Digicon	45	224 u	5	3¾	5	+1⅛
Diliord .40	7	1	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	— ¼
Diodes	50	10	1	1	1	
DisFab		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Diversy .70	9	99	19⅝	18¾	19¼	
Documat	11	94	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
DonePt	6	246	56⅞	55½	56	— ¾
Donken .07i	5	9	12½	12½	12½	
Downy .20	4	14	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
DrivHorr		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
DrFstr .40	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Dunlop .24e		19	1 11-16	1⅛	1 11-16	+1-16
DuplxPd 1	5	15	19½	19⅛	19½	
Duplx pf1.45		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
OurTst .30b	11	14	10⅛	10	10	— ½
Dynlctn .07a	12	48	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
—E—E—						
EAC .10e	6	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
EarthRes 1	6	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
EDO .40	7	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Ehren .10		51	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
ElcorCp .16	10	51	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
ElHose	0	147	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
ElAudD	10	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Electrop 1	7	0	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
ElecEng .32	9	27	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+ ¾
ElecAm 1.20	8	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
EmrRd .72i	5	9	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
EngvRs .20	6	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
ErnstEC .60	7	10	12	12	12	— ⅛
Ero Ind	10	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Espey .10e	15	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
EsaRd .52e	5	7	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
EvonA .40	9	19	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Exechve	7	50	5½	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Execin .31i	13	22	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ¼
—F—F—						
FabInd .50e	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
FairNob		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
FamDir .28	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
FavOrg .12e	6	33	8⅛	7⅞	0	— ⅛
FedMart .60	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	+ ¼
FedRt 1.36	13	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
FedSnds	23	49	6	6⅝	6	+ ⅛
Felmn1 .20	25	3	25⅛	25	25	
Feiswov .52	6	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Fidelco		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Filmwy .20b	7	26	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
FinGen .40b	8	37	13½	13	13	
FISL .80	4	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
FischPt 1.10	8	21	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
FitchGs 1.44	0	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Flags	7	31	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
FlagstF .12	8	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
FlonEnt	6	52	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
FlightSf .20	12	95	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	
FloCap	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FlaRck	7	15	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
FlowGen	6	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Flowers .52	7	20	15½	15¼	16½	— ¾
FlukeJ .72f	11	0	21⅛	21½	21½	— ¼
Foodrm .50	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
Foodws .32o	11	14	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
FooMM	40	70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Foote pfCM.20		4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¾
Forest Lab	20	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
FocStoP .50	7	44	7½	7½	7½	
FranklnRt	26	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Franks .40	8	99	u15⅝	13½	15⅛	+1¾
Friedm .28b	5	12	5½	5½	5½	
FriendFr	53	16	18½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
Frischs .20b	6	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
FrontA .20b	7	35	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
FrontAwt			22 u	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
FrontrAir pf		1	u55	55	55	+2
Fuqua wt		12	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
—G—G—						
GIExpl		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
GIT	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
GRI .20	26	241	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
GTI	7	2	1½	1½	1½	
Gabriel .40	6	2	11½	11½	11½	— ½
Galaxy .03e	6	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Garan .88	5	28	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
GatLiet .40	5	137	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼
Gaylrd .05e	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
GenExp	46	24	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
GnHous	4	18	5	5	5	
Gense	63	35	2¼	3	3⅛	
Genisco		72 u	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
Gerber	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
GiantF 1.20	5	0	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
GntYell .25e	12	175	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Glostock		8	6	5	5	
Glatfltr .98	6	24	21⅛	20⅝	21	— ½
Glnmr .50	7	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Globela .70	6	3	12	12	12	
Globlstr .16	9	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
GoldWH .64	6	34	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ¼
Goldfield		59	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Goodl .5	11	7	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Gdrich wt		10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
GormR 1	9	5	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
GouldT .80	9	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
GrandAu	0	2	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
GrangrA	9	12	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
GtAmInd	4	24	6⅞	4⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
GtBasInP	18	131	6½	6⅛	6½	
GtLkCh .40	11	6	34¾	34½	34¾	
Greenma	7	104	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	+ ½
GreerInv .14	9	11	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
GREIT .40	11	22	7¼	7	7¼	
GrossTic 1	0	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
GuardC .60	8	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
Guilford .40	4	26	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
GulfRes .25	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gulfstrm	17	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
—H—H—						
HaliSM .80	4	1	13⅛	13½	13½	— ¼
Harland .80	10	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
HartZd .07e	14	108	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
HartzM .40	8	21	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
Harvey	9	54 u	2¼	2	2	+ ⅛
Hasbro .20	6	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Hasting .40a	6	1	9	9	9	
HawaiA .15e	10	429	4⅛	4	4⅛	
HealthM .40	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Helmick .05a	10	160	4	3⅞	4	
HelfrMfg		55	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Hess's .50	5	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
HiGlnc	13	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
HiSheer	5	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Hillhavn .44	6	24	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Hlphnlc .20	10	18	7⅜	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
Holman	3	2	6	6	6	
HollyCp	8	27	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
HomeOA .90	7	11	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Hormel 1.36	5	7	22	d21¾	21⅞	— ½
HornHar		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
HospM .60	25	22	u10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Hotel 1.54e	12	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
HousRon .30	11	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
HouseVI	21	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
HoshMn .10e	9	1081	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
HowelC .40	7	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Howell .15e	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
HubellA 1.30	7	7	23	23⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
HubellB 1.30	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
NuckMf .20	3	32 u	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
HudsnGn	8	17	39¼	39	39¼	+ ½
HudBO 1.50	7	132	20	19½	20	
Huffy .06	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
HuntIn .16e	7	441	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
HuskyO 1	20	13	6	6	6	
Hycal		—I—I—				
ICH .15e	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
ICM .24e	18	473	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
IFSInd .12	6	47	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
IMC .20	5	6	11½	11½	11½	
ITI	3	1	½	½	½	—1-16
ImpCh .26e	7	1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
ImpOil .90a	8	54	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Inolex		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Instron .30	18	5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
InstrSys	19	185	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
InsSy pf.25f		41	6⅝	4¾	4½	— ⅛
IntegRes		9	3⅜	3⅛	3

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

FIRST SIGN—By Richard Silvestri



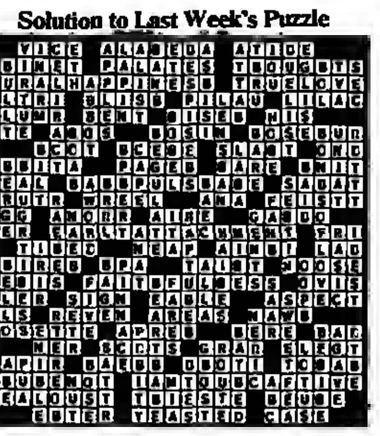
ACROSS

1 Milk, in Metz
5 Precinct
9 Hope
12 Cleopatra's craft
17 Recoil
18 Mineral made into jewelry
20 Deli offering
21 Go-betweens
23 Parnassian regions
24 Roman Helios
25 Lord's domain
26 Touched down
27 York or Dark
28 Krypton is one
30 Relative of a pompano
31 Pershing's command
32 Dried up
33 Group honored in April
39 Descartes's conclusion
42 Calendar abbr.
43 Foray
44 "How now! ——?": Hamlet
45 Flesh: Comb. form
46 A.M.A. members
47 Pod inhabitants
49 Break off
51 —— Hari
52 Likely to collapse
55 Arrive
56 Indy entry
59 Bien- —— (Fr. darling)
60 Oregon or Santa Fe
61 Ill will
62 Sweet potato
64 Like a cliché
65 Dueler's choice
66 Maximally
67 Rental contract
68 David or Edwards
69 Clear
70 Money in Moscow
71 Spies
73 Bellow
74 "Ashcan" painter
76 Trap material
77 C.P.A.'s record
80 Osprey's cousin
81 Serb or Sorb
82 "Great Commoner"
84 Rebuff
86 "The Big Apple"
87 Minute vessels
91 Polish
92 Singing syllable
94 Fish dish
95 Rigby of songdom
97 Ranks
99 Geyserite
100 Filleted
102 The horned horse
103 Ought to
104 Roman Catholic tribunals
197 Makes happen
108 Lion, to impala
109 Taut
110 Atlas extra
111 Gas: Comb. form
112 On one's guard
113 Ham's companion

DOWN

1 Floor covering
2 Like a deer
3 Hockey milieu
4 Called
5 Ten-percenters
6 Renovate
7 Arabian prince
8 —— rule (usually)
9 "We —— different degrees": Emerson
10 Geographic hub of N.Y.
11 Met basso
12 Balloonist's need
13 Animate
14 Offshoot
15 F.B.I. employees
16 Herr's word for 3 Down
17 Most like Solomon
19 Outlined
20 —— Fell Pike (England's highest point)
22 Game counter
29 Military meal
30 —— Lanka (Ceylon)
34 Clear the board
35 Ready money
36 Tangle or disentangle
37 Anger
38 Where the stapes is
40 Magazine piece
41 Least magnanimous
47 Makeup
48 Lazarus or Eames
49 Emulates Hamill
50 Nobelist Metchnikoff
51 Go soft
52 Employee's delight
53 "Take the ——," 1941 song
54 Stand used for shaping tiles
55 Sounds of surprise
56 Make vulgar
57 Statistician of a kind
58 Rude and boisterous
61 Acted the buffoon
63 Croissant
64 Melodie subject
65 Travail
67 Pope in 928
68 Rickety airplane
72 Wine city
74 Suburb of Rabat
75 Wash against the shore
77 The Somalis
78 Kind of vine
79 Nun's relative
81 Rutgers' —— Knights
82 Wan
82 Tax agcy.
85 Read carefully
88 Balzac's "—— Goriot"
89 Near-perfect horseshoe pitch
90 Soldier on watch
91 Composed
93 Employ again
96 Garland
97 Comparative word
98 Campus org. active in the 60's
99 Czech stream: Ger. spelling
100 Letter on a key
101 —— about
103 Biol. or chem.
105 Shooter
106 Between lge. and sml.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	50	overcast	MADRID	11	52	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	overcast	MIAMI	19	66	cloudy
ANKARA	6	43	rain	MILAN	12	54	cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	overcast	MONTREAL	3	38	sunny
BEIRUT	10	64	clear	MOSCOW	10	50	cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	clear	MUNICH	15	59	cloudy
BERLIN	11	52	cloudy	NEW YORK	9	48	sunny
BRUSSELS	10	50	cloudy	NICE	12	54	overcast
BUCHAREST	12	54	cloudy	OSLO	4	39	cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	clear	PARIS	11	52	variable
CASABLANCA	16	61	overcast	PRAGUE	17	63	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	cloudy	ROME	11	52	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	clear	SOFIA	13	55	clear
DUBLIN	6	43	rain	STOCKHOLM	5	41	rain
EDINBURGH	7	45	cloudy	TEHRAN	24	75	cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	cloudy	TEL AVIV	19	66	clear
FRANKFURT	13	55	overcast	TUNIS	14	57	cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	overcast	VIENNA	19	66	clear
HELSINKI	5	41	cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	clear
ISTANBUL	7	45	cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	50	sunny
LAS PALMAS	18	64	cloudy	ZURICH	10	50	cloudy
LISBON	14	57	rain				
LONDON	7	45	rain				
LOS ANGELES	15	60	sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 31, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF 758.65
— (d) Conbar	SF 670.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 544.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 664.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.95
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.81
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 7.41
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$ 15.93
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 8.45
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 25.19
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Actions Suisses	$ 287.00
— (d) Canasec	SF 388.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 65.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 56.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 69.25
— (d) Ussec	SF 411.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 116.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM 20.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.00
FIDELITY (BERMUDA):	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 22.13
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$57.86
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 19.09
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 42.84
— (w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 12.73
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED.	
— (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd	$ 43.26
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	$ 6.62
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$63.36
— (r) Jardin S.East Asia	$ 12.25
LLOYDS INT. MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 318.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 315.00
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$ 85.64
— (w) Sterling Fund	$ 126.46
— (w) Seora (N.A.V.)	$ 13.15
SDFID GROUPE GENEVA	
— (r) Parlon Sw. R Est	SF 1,547.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 1035.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF 306.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF 50.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 398.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 233.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 72.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 71.25
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 20.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 63.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 69.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 105.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 96.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF 53.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.00
— (d) Romelac-Invest	SF 232.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 125.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 182.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM 12.15
— (d) Europafonds	DM 26.55
— (d) Unifonds	DM 18.20
— (d) Unirenta	DM 42.10
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 63.50

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$5.88
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$6.79
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$ 1.37
(w) Browninvest	$ 11.51
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,305.0
(d) Cortaico Growth Fund	$ 170.36
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.95
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$ 885.73
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.39
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.94
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$ 9.53
(w) D.G.C.	$ 39.97
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.55
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 13.81
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$12.68
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,101
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 3,214.37
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 183.84
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$ 28.04
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,433.00
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF 61.59
(d) Fonditalia	$ 10.01
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 44.65
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.49
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$ 8.08
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$8.7423
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 1,894.66
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$26.69
(d) Icofund	$ 9.54
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 9.05
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 134.24
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 29.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.71
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 5.86
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 36.49
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 8.15
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.40
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$ 24.30
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$ 58.41
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$31.12
(a) KB Income Fund	LF 1,597
(a) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 10.52
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 30.16
( ) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 35.75
(w) Luxfund	$ 22.78
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd	$ 43.34
(a) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.85
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.81
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 2.15
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 16.11
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.70
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.34
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 52.11
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 25.40
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,950
(a) Rentinvest	LF 847.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.96
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 65.60
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 96.90
(a) Soros Fund	$ 396.10
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seat	$ 36.81
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 50.49
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 28.07
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.58
(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 4.78
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 9.62
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 5.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 394.70
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 57.67
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 4,443.42

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend. — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Differ prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

THE YOUNG HAMILTON

By James Thomas Flexner. Little Brown. Illustrated. 497 pp. $15.00.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ACCORDING TO Woodrow Wilson, Alexander Hamilton was "a very great man, but not a great American." According to Talleyrand, "I consider Napoleon, Fox and Hamilton the three greatest men of our epoch, and I do not hesitate to award first place to Hamilton." According to Daniel Webster, "He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprang upon its feet." According to John Adams, he was "the bastard son of a Scotch peddler."

He died in 1804, at the age of 47, after the famous duel with Aaron Burr. James Thomas Flexner covers his first 26 years, from the West Indian childhood to the end of the American Revolution. It isn't clear whether a second volume is intended, although Flexner's record — four volumes on George Washington, three volumes on the history of American painting, etc. — suggests that one is inevitable. If nothing else, Flexner will want to disprove Vernon Parrington's contention that Hamilton was "the directing mind" of Washington's two administrations. While Flexner is around, nobody is going to take anything away from George Washington.

The heart sinks on being told that "The Young Hamilton" is a "psychological biography." Surely we do not need any more bad dreams and toilet training; smite the rock of childhood, and Oedipal irresolutions gush forth. But Flexner is in no mood for survivor-guilt or symbolic parricides. He never has been. Just the facts, please. As usual, he is meticulous and feisty. He is always burrowing in, wary and shrewd, with an eye for the telling document. He brooks no nonsense. And he covers new ground.

Or old new ground: the West Indies, especially St. Croix, where Hamilton grew up miserable. We have been told by others that the childhood was not so miserable, even if Hamilton's father, who was not married to his mother, deserted the family. Flexner demonstrates otherwise. Home life was squalid. Hamilton and his older brother slept on the floor. They were, in a small town, officially branded "obscene children." The mother seems to have dispensed with the father when she felt she could live off the leavings of rich relatives. She died when Hamilton was 11; he was in bed with her at the time, himself feverish, and left destitute except for his considerable wits.

Hamilton's father was the disinherited fourth son of an aristocratic Scots family. He turned to trade — "the mean arts" — and failed at it. While Hamilton never had a good word for his mother, his affection for his father was clear. Flexner contends that all his life Hamilton bore his mother a grudge for her betrayal of his love for his father, and that all his life he was afflicted with a romantic dream of aristocracy, of a vanished honor, his father's only legacy.

The grudge and the dream explain a great deal: his prickliness at real or imagined slights, resulting in everything from the removal of Congress from Philadelphia to his death by duel; the streak of cruelty in his letter to Elizabeth Schuyler (women were by nature betrayers); his distrust of individuals (the "great beast" of the people) and belief in a Hobbesian-Leviathan state; his personal honesty (unto bankruptcy) versus his indifference to corruption in others (he expected it); his loathing of the French Revolution; his tepidness on emancipation; his passion for devising strong institutions, along with his irrational outbursts, nervous collapses, glory-hounding and contempt for conventional politics — as if to undo his own designs, even the Federalist party.

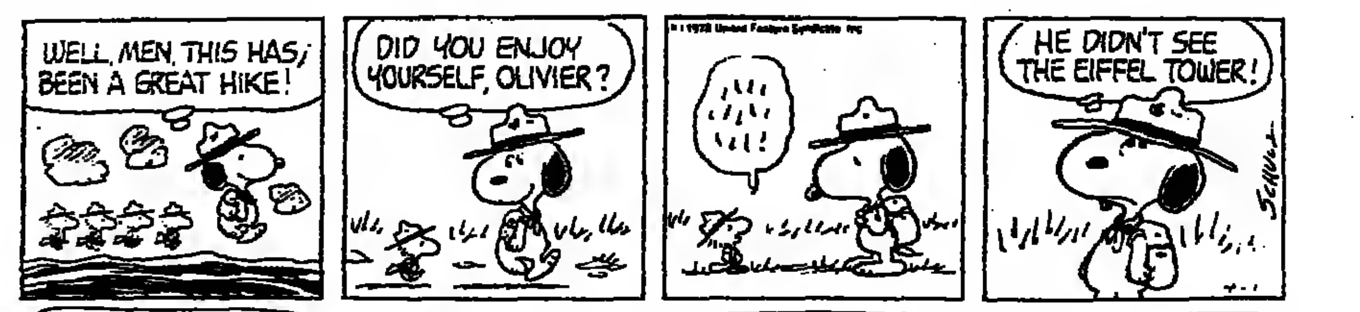
He was brilliant, although Flexner makes sure we know he had a lot of help. He understood credit, and the need for industrialization, and capitalism, and imperialism. Conservatives will be unhappy to hear that he gave us the idea of a national debt. If, almost alone among the founding fathers, he opposed the notion — so 18th century, so American — of a "minimal" state, well, he probably had the 20th-century in mind. Since we feel bad about the 20th century, he looks dangerous. "The great mind," says Flexner, "so precocious at the start, never matured."

To arrive at Flexner's conclusion we must wade through quite a bit of Revolutionary War lore.

On his evidence, in fact, I ended up wondering: After the substitute fathers (Cruger, Knox, Washington, Schuyler) and the substitute brothers (Laurens and Lafayette), did not Hamilton subconsciously think of the sovereign state as the happy family and the president as the no-longer-missing father? Maybe — unlike Adams, who knew history, and Jefferson, who knew politics — Hamilton was never socialized.

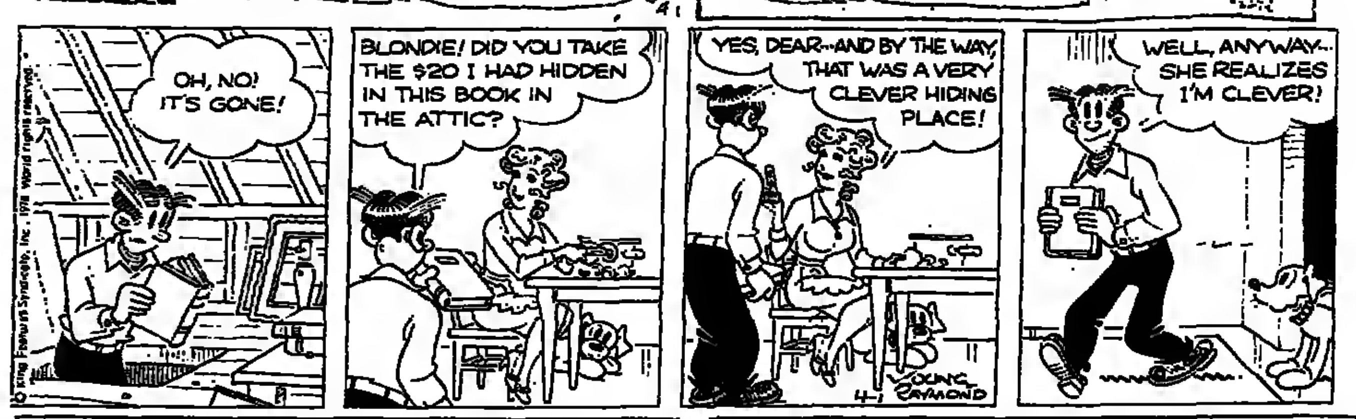
John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

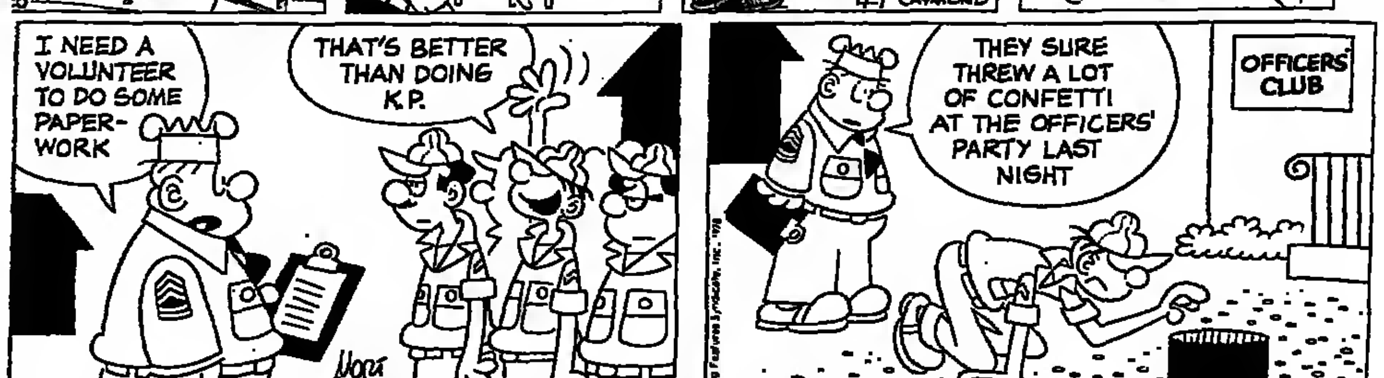


B.C.

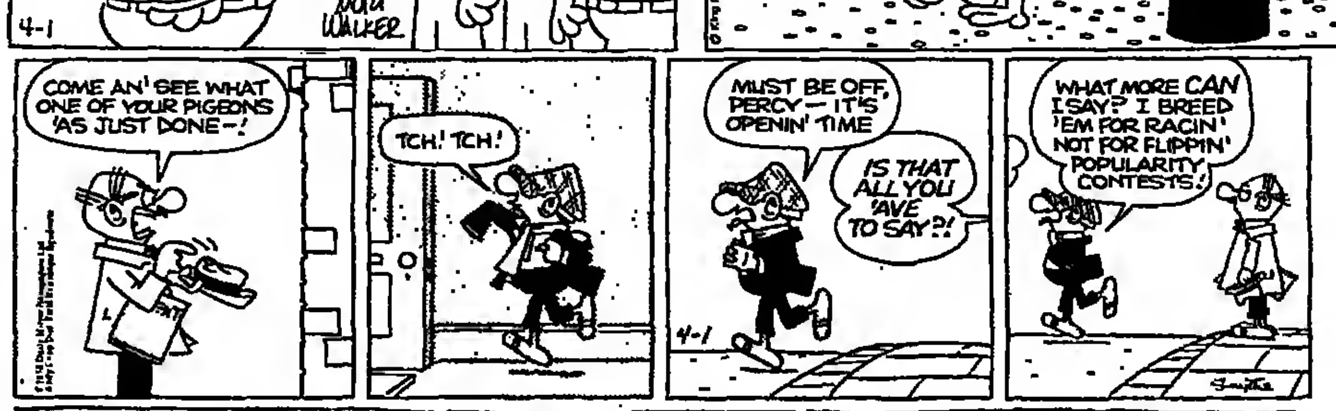
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KARCC

TAIRE

TELKET

APEARD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "○○○○○○" ○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: PAPER GLORY LEEWAY BRUTAL
Answer: What it was for dad when Junior started taking trumpet lessons—A GREAT BLOW

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HE PULLS THE SAME DUMB TRICKS EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR! EXCEPT THIS MORNING HE YELLED 'APRIL FOOL' AFTERWARD."

هكذا من الأصل

Red Wings Return to Grace in NHL

Motley Crew Hustles in Detroit

DETROIT March 31 (UPI)—A year ago, the Detroit Red Wings could be laughed off the ice—on those rare occasions when anybody showed up to chortle.

Laughing at the Detroit Red Wings this seasoo can get you a punch in the face—and probably a loss in the National Hockey League standiogs.

"I can honestly say I didn't think we'd do this good," said rookie defenseman Reed Larson, who is one of several reasons that Detroit will come close to doubling the miniscule total of 41 points it had last year when the Red Wings were easily the worst club in the 18-team NHL.

Heading into the last two weeks of the regular season, Detroit was fighting Los Angeles for second place behind Mootreal—which some say is already io a different league—in the Norris Division.

The Red Wiogs have not finished that high since expansion began in 1967-68. Their best finish since winding up first in 1964-65 was a third place in 1969-70, the last year Detroit made the playoffs.

The club's publicity staff has dooe its homework and found that in the last 20 years only one team—the Buffalo Sabres in 1974-75—has made a greater ooe-seasoo point improvement than Detroit.

That year the Sabres, who had finished fifth the year before, jumped to first in the Adams Division and made it to the finals of the Stanley Cup playoffs. They bettered themselves by 37 points, a figure the Red Wings could surpass.

The twin architects of this unheralded accomplishmeot, which has paid off with the return of capacity crowds, are general manager Ted Lindsay and Coach Bobby Kromm.

They get along because of mutual respect for one another's abilities, they think alike and they communicate well. Lindsay also doesn't tell Kromm how to coach and Kromm doesn't intrude on the former Red Wing great's territory.

Owner Bruce Norris fired Alex Delvecchio and named Lindsay to succeed him in March of last year. The fiery former left wing—one-time holder of the league record for penalty minutes in a career—promised two things: he would work and so would his players.

"If I give them a hockey team that hustles for three periods, the fans will be hanging from the rafters," Lindsay correctly predicted.

Hiring Kromm wasn't his idea, though; Lindsay didn't even know Kromm was to be his coach. That was Delvecchio's work, which along with a couple of other moves qualifies Delvecchio for heavy consideration as ex-general manager of the year.

Lindsay quickly found out from his lawyers—one of whom, John Ziegler, is oow head of the league—that Delvecchio had signed Kromm to a three-year contract to coach the downtrodden Red Wings. It was to take effect when the cootract he was operating under as coach of the Winnipeg Jets of the WHA ran out.

More Dividends

Other Delvecchio moves that are paying dividends for Lindsay and Kromm are the signing of Larson from the University of Minnesota in 1976 after the Western Collegiate Hockey Association suspended him for an altercation with another player, obtaining defenseman Greg Joly from Washington for Bryan Watson and trading Bill Hogaboam to Minnesota for Dennis Hextall.

Several scouts were the first to go after Lindsay took one look at the results of their work skating in Detroit uniforms.

He announced that anyone who wanted a shot would get it in training camp. Then he started signing rejects and any hockey player who could write his name.

Goalie Ron Low was signed as a free agent from Washington and Walt McKechnie, the club's leading scorer with 59 points, dispatched to the Capitols as compensation. Lindsay didn't like McKechnie's style.

He signed wingers Rick Bowness and Larry Wright just before training camp. Former former Red Wing Thommie Bergman signed late in the season after the defenseman bought up his contract from Winnipeg, which had let defenseman Perry Miller go to Detroit before the season.

Left wing Paul Woods was plucked from the Montreal system in the intra-league draft while the amateur draft produced center Dale McCourt.

Then came the trades. Lindsay sent high-scoring but lazy Michel Bergeron to New York for Andre St. Laurent, who wasn't playing much for the Islanders but has scored 30 goals for Detroit.

Two defenseman who Lindsay signed but hadn't played a game for Detroit, Steve Durbano and Dave Hanson, were dispatched to Birmingham of the WHA for Vaclav Nedomansky and Tim Sheehy. Nedomansky is adjusting to the NHL but Sheehy oever scored a point and was let go.

Other Mistakes

Dennis Hull was another Lindsay acquisition who didn't set the world on fire. The aging left wing, who had retired at Chicago's insistence, was obtained for a draft choice but went 44 games without a goal with Detroit.

A lot of Detroit's players have been winners before, either in the minors, college or oo other teams, and Kromm believes this plus ability plus hard work plus enthusiasm have all combined to turn the Red Wings around.

Says He'll Quit 'at 65'

Star at 30, Legend at 40, Gordie Howe Turns 50

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT)—Gordie Howe is 50 years young today. So what? Well, do you know any other 50-year-old who is competing in the World Hockey Association, leading his team (the New England Whalers) in scoring, among the top five all-time WHA point leaders, playing alongside two sons, still the all-time National Hockey League champion in goals, assists, points and games played, has had the WHA's Most Valuable Player trophy named after him, is in the Hall of Fame and is about to become a grandfather?

Gordie Howe is still amazing people. A living legend at 30 and again at 40, Howe has become hockey's $6-million man at 50. "I'm nothing special," he submits. "I'll just retire at 65 like everybody else."

Last night, the displanted Whalers capped a three-day celebration of Howe's birthday by holding a "roast," attended by teammates, celebrities, lifelong friends and 700 fans who paid $70 for a pair of tickets. The night before in Springfield Civic Arena, where the Whalers have played their home games since the roof collapsed this year at Hartford's Civic Arena, Howe was showered with gifts, including a 460-pound cake, in a pre-game ceremony. Then, in typical fashion, Howe led the Whalers to a 6-1 victory over the Cincinnati Stingers, tallying his 91st point of the season—and the 2,269th of his career.

That was Howe's 2,252nd game in the big leagues. Despite a 30-season career (he missed two years when he "retired" in 1971) where he was named the Most Valuable Player in the NHL six times and a WHA All Star twice, Howe stood before an admiring crowd, brushed away tears and said:

"I want to revise my thinking on my greatest moment in hockey. It's tonight."

Joining Howe for the historic occasion were a host of friends—Al Kaline, who broke into baseball with the Detroit Tigers the same year Howe joined the Detroit Redwings; Tommy Ivan, his first professional coach; Ted Lindsay, who with Howe and Sid Abel, formed the Detroit Red Wings' famous productioo line; Bill Gadsby, o Red Wing teammate, and Eddie Shore, both Hall of Fame defensemeo; Fred (Cyclone) Taylor, who at 94 is considered the oldest living former professional hockey player, and others. They brought back memories and added praise.

"He was not only the greatest hockey player I've ever seen," said Gadsby, "but also the greatest athlete."

"Gordie rewrote the game," said Shore, "from his wrist shot to his whole pattern of play."

Almost from the day he joined Detroit, Howe impressed everyooe with his stickhandling. One day, Abel, the Red Wings' captain, confronted the rookie, saying, "I don't mind this great stickhandling of yours, but do you have to stickhandle around the same player three times?"

Gordie Howe *in 1958*

When Howe scored his 1,000th goal earlier this season (he now has 1,028), he became the first player in history to reach that plateau. (Bobby Hull did it a few weeks ago.) For that, Howe received a gold puck. Tuesday night he received a gold hockey stick from the Whalers to match the puck.

Gordie Howe did not start with gold, however. "As a kid," he recalled, "all I owned were skates and a stick. I stuck magazines in my socks for shin pads. We played with tennis balls instead of a puck."

The New York Rangers let Howe get away from them when Howe was 15 and appearing for a tryout. Shy, naive and inexperienced, Howe was heckled unmercifully by the Ranger veterans. Homesick as well, he finally quit the Ranger training camp and went home to be "discovered" shortly after by the Red Wings.

While winning six scoring championships and playing in 21 NHL All Star games, Howe became an intimidating player. Often termed "ooe of the dirtiest players in the league," the 6-foot, 200-pound Howe elbowed, grabbed, mauled and butted hapless oppoonents, while oever backing off from a rival policeman or enforcer.

Howe lost his front teeth in his first year in the NHL and then went on to break three ribs, several toes, a collarbone and a wrist. He has had three knee operations, one elbow operation and suffered double vision from a concussion for three months.

His latest favorite pastime, understandably, is taking whirlpool baths. His least favorite is answering questions on when he will retire.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Montreal	56	9	10	122	337	170
Los Angeles	30	32	14	74	229	230
Detroit	30	31	13	73	234	245
Pittsburgh	22	35	18	62	220	302
Washington	14	46	13	41	175	305
Adams Division						
Boston	49	15	11	109	337	197
Buffalo	42	14	17	101	274	201
Toronto	40	25	10	90	261	219
Cleveland	21	43	12	54	215	312
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	44	17	14	102	211	199
Philadelphia	42	19	13	97	281	189
Atlanta	31	26	18	80	257	244
NY Rangers	29	32	13	71	249	258
Smythe Division						
x-Chicago	38	27	13	79	26	257
Vancouver	19	41	16	54	226	305
Colorado	17	39	20	54	241	292
St. Louis	18	45	13	49	185	293
Minnesota	16	50	9	41	204	306

x-clinched division title

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 3
Los Angeles 4, Detroit 0
Cleveland 5, Buffalo 3
Washington 4, Colorado 3

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Winnipeg	49	24	2	100	343	246
New England	41	30	4	86	307	248
Houston	39	31	4	82	270	271
Quebec	36	36	3	75	319	334
Edmonton	34	37	2	74	294	286
Cincinnati	32	39	3	67	272	300
Birmingham	32	40	3	67	259	296
Indianapolis						

x-clinched regular season title

WHA Results

Thursday's Games
Winnipeg 4, Indianapolis 1
Houston 5, Edmonton 1

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Philadelphia	52	21	.716	—
New York	38	36	.500	14
Boston	30	44	.405	23
Buffalo	26	49	.347	27½
New Jersey	22	54	.289	32
Central Division				
San Antonio	48	28	.632	—
Washington	41	35	.539	7
Cleveland	37	40	.481	12
Atlanta	36	41	.468	12½
New Orleans	25	51	.329	23
Houston				
WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division				
Denver	44	31	.587	—
Milwaukee	41	35	.539	3½
Chicago	37	40	.481	8
Detroit	34	39	.480	8
Kansas City	31	45	.408	13½
Indiana	29	48	.377	16
Pacific Division				
x-Portland	55	21	.724	9½
Seattle	42	34	.553	13
Golden State	39	37	.513	16 A

x-clinched division title

NBA Results

Thursday's Games
San Antonio 99, Cleveland 95
Milwaukee 105, Indiana 100
Washington 123 New York 106

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Red Rum canters in surf as part of effort to soothe injured leg.

4th Grand National Victory Attempt

Red Rum Withdrawn From 'Last' Race

From Wire Dispatches

LIVERPOOL, March 31—Red Rum, three-time winner of the Grand National, has been withdrawn from tomorrow's race because of injury and his trainer says that the 13-year-old's racing career is finished.

Red Rum's trainer, Don McCain, had said earlier today: "There is now only an even-money chance whether he runs in the race."

The horse, which has oever been out of the first two in its five appearances in the Grand National,, bruised a heel while training last Friday. Its handlers had been struggling all week to clear up the injury in time for the race. The Grand National, ruo at Aintree oear Liverpool, is Britaio's leading steeplechase and the natioo has been following Red Rum's progress with something approaching devooon.

More than 1 million pounds (about $1.9 million) of bettors' money, including 1,000 pounds from McCain himself, has been placed on the horse, which was the 6-1 favorite before the injury was made known. Bettors apparently lose this money.

Red Rum worked over six furloogs today hut McCain was not completely satisfied and made the decision against allowing the horse should run.

Spectators at Aintree will still see the animal that is possibly the greatest horse io the history of the race—an accolade Red Rum might have confirmed if it had won the race for a record fourth time tomorrow.

Organizers of the race aonounced that if Red Rum will still lead the pre-race parade of the event—which was to have been the horse's farewell appearance before retirement.

Since the Grand Natiooal was first run in 1873—over four miles and 30 fences—it has only once been won by a 13-year-old horse, Sergeant Murphy in 1923.

But Red Rum has defied the Taffy Salaman, trainet of Churchtown Boy, second in the race last year, is full of confidence and predicts that his horse will be wio.

Fred Rimell, the trainer who has woo a record four Grand Natiooals, has four horses in the race—Brown Admiral, The Pilgarlic, Double Negative and Miekley Seabright—aod all worked out well today, as did Irish challengers Drumroan and So and outsiders Gleaming Rain and Henry Hall.

Master H, now the second favorite, has woo its last two outings and on form should go close.

Spring Training

Jones Pitches a 7-Hitter In Struggle for Comeback

NEW YORK, MARCH 31 (UPI)—It's the same bittersweet baseball story every spring. Some find they are oo the way back and others that they are oo the way out.

Randy Jones of the San Diego Padres, a 20-game winner in 1976 but injured most of last season, took a giant step aloog the comeback trail yesterday when he pitched a seven-hitter in the Padres' 7-2 victory over the California Angels.

Some other one-time headliners faced the possibility that a crisis in their baseball careers has come—Clay Carroll of the Chicago White Sox, Steve Brye and Von Joshua of the Milwaukee Brewers, Bill Plummer and Al Downing of the Cincinnati Reds, Buzz Capra, Tom Paciorek and Vic Correll of the Atlanta Braves and Willie Crawford of the Los Angeles Dodgers have been given releases, placed on waivers or farmed out.

Jones, who underwent arm surgery after winning the Cy Young Award in 1976, had his low-breaking curve working beautifully yesterday, striking out three and recording 20 putouts on grounders while walking one batter.

George Hendrick and Gene Tenace delivered key hits to pace the Padres' attack while Merv Rettenmund homered for the Angels.

Exhibition Scores

In exhibition season games:

Rod Carew drove in three runs with a double and a single as the Minnesota Twins defeated the Montreal Expos, 4-0, behind the pitching of Jeff Zahn and Greg Thayer. Mike Lum singled in the winning run in the 11th inning as the Cincinnati Reds beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-4. George Foster hit his seventh homer of the spring for the Reds.

Homers by Don Money, Dick Davis and Lenn Sakata led the Brewers to a 12-4 victory over the Seattle Mariners. Jim Mason's single scored Bump Wills from second base and enabled the Texas Rangers to defeat the Kansas City Royals, 6-5 in 10 innings.

Al Woods' homer in the eighth inning gave the Toronto Blue Jays a 3-2 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies. Two-run homers by Dwight Evans, Bernie Carbo and Jack Brohamer led the Boston Red Sox to an 8-0 triumph over the New York Mets.

Phil Niekro limited Baltimore to five hits over seven innings in Atlanta's 3-2 vietory over the Orioles, and Ralph Garr tripled home two runs to trigger a three-run seventh-inning rally that gave the White Sox a 3-2 victory over the Yankees.

World Cup Scratch

GLASGOW, March 31 (Reuters)—Danny McGrain, a Celtic fullback who has not played a soccer match since October because of an ankle injury, has withdrawn from Scotland's squad for the World Cup finals.

Ali's Sucker Appeal Is All That Is Left

By Red Smith

MIAMI, March 31, (NYT)—Muhammad Ali looked all washed up on the tube. To be sure, he didn't appear on the tube and he wasn't lurking behind the slot machines when Larry Holmes did a job on Earnie Shavers in Las Vegas the other day. Just the same, the performance served to indict Ali as a fighter, in absentia.

Holmes went around Shavers, as they used to say, like a cooper around a barrel. Watching him pitch something close to a shutout, it was impossible to ignore the contrast between this romp and the ordeal Ali suffered at the slow hands of Shavers just a few months earlier. Holmes showed Shavers up for what he has always been—a big, lubberly plodder with no lateral movement and a roundhouse swing that is his single weapon. In 12 rounds, Shaver may have landed three or four clean shots to the head, at most. Yet only last September these same crude punches caught Ali again and again and Shavers actually took a lead on points against the most skillful boxer that ever lived. (That's Ali's own estimate and it does not necessarily reflect the views of this writer.) Ali was on the verge of obsolescence that night in Madison Square Garden when he dredged up strength for a 30-second closing rally that won the judges over.

Now, as Shaver floundered in futile pursuit of Holmes, comparisons were inevitable: This beaten while almost knocked Ali out and did outpoint him in the judgment of some witnesses. That should put to rest any notion that it was a fluke or an upset when Ali lost to Leon Spinks in his next start. It should give the clientele a line on what to expect from Ali in the future.

Justification

According to Bob Arum, the boy promoter, a country in Africa wants an Ali-Spinks rematch. Africa may oot be far enough away.

Arum says that there has been heavy pressure for a return bout from all over the world. He offers this as justification for his weaseling out of a commitment to match Spinks with Ken Norton. Actually, the loudest voice demanding an Ali-Spinks return belongs to Bob Arum, who hopes to cut in on what's left of Ali's sucker appeal before it dwindles to nothing.

In the meantime, other questions gain eurrency: How good is Holmes? Would he be a threat to Spinks? To Norton? To Ali?

Larry has worked as a sparring partner for Ali and also for Shavers. He is 29 years old and undefeated after 27 professional fights, mostly against streetc conductors. Against Shavers looked better than he had agair streetcar eonductors, but Shave is entitled to a share of the cre for this.

Classic Boxer

A matador with a mechanic bull, Holmes stuck and move circled and danced, moved in fire with both hands and slipp away ahead of the belated cou ter. He was the classic boxer, b this is a role hundreds can play front of a mirror or against th heavy bag.

Perhaps it would be wise to r serve judgment on Larry, remer bering that Shavers made Jer Quarry look like a predator cosmic ferocity.

Two judges in Vegas ga Holmes all 12 rounds and th third scored it 11-1. As seen the screen, which is not hi watching from ringside, Shave could have been awarded tw rounds—the second, whe Holmes let himself get hit by se eral swinging rights, and the 10t when Holmes was coasting.

In the ninth and 11th Holme went into a dance routine, a r cognizable imitation of Ali show ing off. Few fighters under 35 ca go 12 rounds without yielding t the temptation to impersonate th great man.

Something Missing

Although he was obvious confident and took comman from the outset, Holmes left on viewer with a vague sense of di satisfaction. It was as though h lacked some ingredient of th complete fighter, a degree of ag gressiveness perhaps, or a qualit of decisiveness.

In the fifth round, a right to th jaw left Shavers flat-footed bu Holmes made no effort to conso idate the advantage. He was goin along content to control the ac tion until the last few second when Shavers sagged under ar other right. Holmes let go the with a two-handed burst but th bell put an end to it. That was a right with Larry.

It had been suggested that No ton, heavyweight champion of th world as seen by the World Bo ing Council, might make his firs defense against the Holmes Shavers winner. When the T camera loomed in on a triun phant Holmes, it showed th comely figure of Don King at hi shoulder, beaming like a pre moter with large plans.

In earlier days, there would b one champion like Joe Louis an one dominant promoter like Mik Jacobs and the champion woul fight when and where and whom the promoter said, and all wen swimmingly.

Today, there are not only tw heavyweight champions but a least six rival promoters—Arum King, Madison Square Garden CBS, NBC and ABC. Whatever happened to Hank Schwartz an Jerry Perenchio?

Skating Record

MOSCOW, March 31 (Reuters)—Vladimir Lobanov of the Soviet Union has set a world record of one minute 14.61 seconds in the men's 1,000-meter speed skating race, Tass reported.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Energy Forever

WASHINGTON — Congress has just passed a law moving up the date of mandatory retirement from 65 to 70. Excluded from mandatory retirement is Congress itself, and representatives and senators can serve as long as they can get elected.

A friend of mine, who worked on the retirement bill, explained why the congressional waiver was inserted into the law.

Buchwald

"It was mostly done," he said, "to accommodate the members of the Joint Congressional Compromise Committee on Energy who are trying to work out a mutually agreeable solution on the energy bill."

"I don't follow you."

"Well, we don't expect the House and Senate to reach a compromise for years. Many of the conferees are in their 40s and 50s now, and it would be a pity to make them quit working on the compromise when they reach 70."

"You figure it's going to take that long for Congress to produce an energy bill?"

"It might be shorter or it might be longer. You can't pass something this complicated in one administration. Right now we have 17 senators and 25 House members meeting every day to work out the gas deregulation problems. We're hoping they'll reach an agreement by 1990."

"But it's President Carter's energy bill. He might not be president by the time it's sent to the White House."

"I'm sure who ever is president will invite him back to witness the signing of the bill," my friend told me.

"Is 1990 the cutoff date on a gas deregulation compromise?"

"There is no cutoff date on an agreement about gas deregulation. We're just hoping that if men of goodwill work from now until then, they will come up with a solution that will satisfy everybody. If they don't, the compromise committee may still be in session when we enter the 21st century."

"Many of the conferees will be quite old by then," I said.

"That's true, but it would be unfair to force them into retirement when they've lived with the bill so long. You don't want to bring new faces to the committee who are not familiar with the issues."

"What happens if a senator or congressman on the compromise committee decides not to run?"

"Then he will have to be replaced. But most of the committee members enjoy the give and take on gas deregulation so much that it's doubtful they would give up a chance to play such an important role in the energy future of the country."

"Oh, there may be a few who would become hard of hearing. But we don't worry about this because they've heard the arguments on both sides so many times that it won't matter if they don't hear them again. By their late 80s, even if they doze off they won't be missing much."

"Let's be optimistic for a moment," I said, "and suppose they reach a compromise by 1985. What will these people do then?"

He laughed. "I doubt that there is any chance of that. Even if they reach a compromise on gas deregulation by 1985, the energy bill will then have to go to the House-Senate Compromise Committee on Oil Taxation. Many of the same people will move over to *that* committee."

"I forgot about the Compromise Committee on Oil Taxation," I admitted.

"Most people have, and that's why they expect an energy bill overnight."

Geyser Back in Action

MAMMOTH, Wyo., March 31 (AP)—Steamboat geyser, believed to be the tallest in the world, erupted this week after having been dormant for nine years, Yellowstone National Park officials said yesterday. It threw a shower of water and then steam 300 to 400 feet into the air on Tuesday, a park spokesman said.

MARY BLUME

The big coup will be a book on Prince Charles's wedding, which the company is working full speed on despite the prince's lack of fiancee.

Debrett's Takes On a Common Touch

LONDON (IHT)—Kind hearts are more than coronets: that we have of course always known. But it is finally possible to state how much more. When Debrett's, the 208-year-old English company, published only its Baronetage and Peerage, company earnings were only £18 a day. Now that the company has started tracing the lineage of common folk and, upon request, supplying them with suitable-for-framing family trees, daily earnings are up to £2,500.

The change, which has happened in less than two years, was led by Harold Brooks-Baker, a subtly tailored native of Maryland and London resident who is managing director of Debrett's Peerage Limited. Mr. Brooks-Baker had wanted to take over the sinking company before it foundered completely and while he could still enjoy the services of Patrick Montague-Smith, the editor of the Baronetage and Peerage, who has been with the firm since the days of the Plantagenets.

Mr. Montague-Smith's new edition of Debrett's will be out next year at a cost to the company of more than £100,000. To offset that, the company is expanding its ancestry research line ("Your ancestry traced by Debrett's Peerage") and is lucratively publishing books with what Mr. Brooks-Baker describes as an imperial, royal or noble side. These include a guide to the recent Faberge show at the Victoria and Albert, "The Big Shots," a bloodcurdling account of Edwardian shooting parties with Edward VII on the cover, and "Debrett's Correct Form," which tells one how to address such difficult personages as the Widow of One Who Would Have Succeeded to a Peerage Had He Survived.

"This is a book on protocol, which is very different from etiquette," Mr. Brooks-Baker says. "It's very difficult for people to know how to address the second son of a second son. Even people who live in the milieu are exaggerating when they say they understand everything."

The company is also updating Nancy Mitford's "Noblesse Oblige," and a director of Debrett's, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, whose eccentricities are notable even in his native Scotland, is writing a book on the English gentleman.

The big coup will be a book on Prince Charles's wedding, which the company is working on full speed despite the prince's lack of fiancee. "The first part, the history of his life, can be done well in advance," Mr. Brooks-Baker says. "Our three writers will work with two genealogists on the fiancee's family. The chances of our being the first book on the most important wedding of the century are pretty good."

Such go-getting deserves an accolade, especially as an earlier bit of trumpeting fell flat. To publicize its ancestry research branch, Debrett's traced the genealogy of President Carter. "Many people thought it was just a publicity gimmick," Mr. Brooks-Baker says. "We were trying to show that an American whose family had not been rich and famous could have his family traced."

Carter's waning popularity made general interest in his background rather slight, except among the Carters of Virginia, who were hopping mad.

"The average attitude I found in Virginia was we're related to Carter—as indeed most Virginians are—but he's not related to us. We don't speak the same language, we don't wear the same clothes, we're Anglicans, he's a Baptist.

"My feeling," says Mr. Brooks-Baker severely, "is that every European family—we're speaking of the great European families—has accepted that he has relations that are humble. If the Queen can accept that she has relations named Smith or Jones, then I would suggest that a Carter of Virginia can do the same."

Unstung by the Carter backfire, Debrett's is planning to use John Washington, a descendant of George, to promote its new roots-style tours. "We'll take him to various places where his ancestors lived. We'll also take him to Germany where he has relations. There are very few Americans who realize there are any Washingtons left. He lives modestly but can use Mount Vernon for parties."

Those who want to take ancestry tours must first give Debrett's six months' notice, during which their genealogies will be traced. A staff genealogist will meet them upon their arrival and point them toward the right house or churchyard. "It's as expensive as you wish to make it," Mr. Brooks-Baker says. "You can bicycle and camp out, or stay in a beautiful castle."

These days Debrett's likes to emphasize the common touch. It is easier and cheaper, Mr. Brooks-Baker says, to trace a Greek-American family who emigrated only 40 years ago than a Carter who has been in the United States for three centuries. The company has offices throughout Europe, contacts with all the Communist countries save Albania and an admiration for the records kept by Sephardic Jews. In addition, Sir Iain Moncreiffe is an expert on Japanese genealogy.

"We would like to think that eventually we could do the world with the exception of Africa where, outside of North Africa, written records do not exist," Mr. Brooks-Baker says.

Debrett's is also planning to expand its travel division to recreate the Grand Tour or to allow parties to follow their heros' traces. Mr. Brooks-Baker himself has done a Ludwig of Bavaria tour and has followed the footsteps of several Bourbon-Parmes. "Talleyrand is one of my favorites. I did a Talleyrand trip," he says.

Debrett's may be flourishing thanks to all the new blood, but the company had another publicity setback when it offered to trace Alex Haley's Irish roots. "He hasn't even given a reply," Mr. Brooks-Baker says.

"English genealogists think he did an admirable job, but I think he must also accept that he is part white and pay attention to that part of his ancestry. The name of the family in Ireland is Jackson. They produced Stonewall Jackson.

"In genealogy you don't have the right to be selective," Mr. Brooks-Baker says firmly. "Haley is guilty of the same thing as the Virginians. That's scholastically dishonest and, I think, personally rather boring."

PEOPLE: *John Wayne Enters A Boston Hospital*

The switchboard at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston was jammed with calls from fans of **John Wayne**, who is undergoing tests for a reported breathing problem, but hospital officials said the actor asked that no information about his condition be given out. "He's being examined," said hospital spokesman **Chris Bullock**. "It's not related to cancer. That's all we can say." Wayne, 70, survived a bout with cancer that cost him a lung in 1964. A few days ago Wayne said that he was not being treated for cancer. "No, pneumonia," he said. "Hell, I got rid of that cancer 14 years ago." Meanwhile, a Boston radio station said that Wayne would undergo open heart surgery.

John Wayne ... *in Boston.* AP

* * *

Norwegian explorer **Thor Heyerdahl**, who wants to prove that ancient Sumerians traveled widely on primitive boats, has arrived in Djibouti aboard his marsh-weed craft. Heyerdahl and his international crew arrived in this port on the Gulf of Aden after a journey across the Indian Ocean on the Tigris, a crude vessel patterned after Sumerian vessels. They left Karachi on Feb. 26. The explorer is expected to stay for about a week. He and the other adventurers set out four months ago from the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Iraq. Heyerdahl says his objective is to determine how far the Sumerians could have gone on their boats and possibly where they went. Before leaving Iraq the 63-year-old explorer said this probably would be his last ocean expedition.

* * *

Explaining that **Queen Elizabeth**, one of the richest women in the world, has fallen afoul of inflation just like everyone else, the British treasury has confirmed that she is about to get a raise in her tax-free $3.5 million annuity. Other members of the royal family are also marked down for raises, which are expected to be around 10 per cent. The Queen enjoys public popularity, as does her son and heir, **Prince Charles**, so their raises are not expected to set off too much grumbling. But the Queen's sister, **Princess Margaret**, and the monarch's daughter, **Princess Anne**, have been criticized in Parliament and the press by those who contend that they are not entitled to their respective annuities of $101,700 and $92,500.

* * *

A Santa Ana, Calif., foundation is planning to buy **Richard Nixon's** birthplace for $125,000 and wants to preserve it as a historical site. The small wooden frame home is owned by the Yorba Linda School District, according to **Elton Partridge**, deputy district superintendent. It sits on a 1.3-acre lot valued at more than $100,000. The school district bought the area as part of an eight-acre parcel about 50 years ago and built a school on part of the land, Partridge said. There had been plans to sell the Nixon birthplace earlier, but after the Watergate scandal buyer interest waned, he said. However, the Nixon Birthplace Foundation "approached us and said that no matter what had happened, he [Nixon] was still the 37th president of the United States and he was from Yorba Linda," Partridge said.

The sale of the home to the local foundation was officially approved by the Orange County Board of Supervisors.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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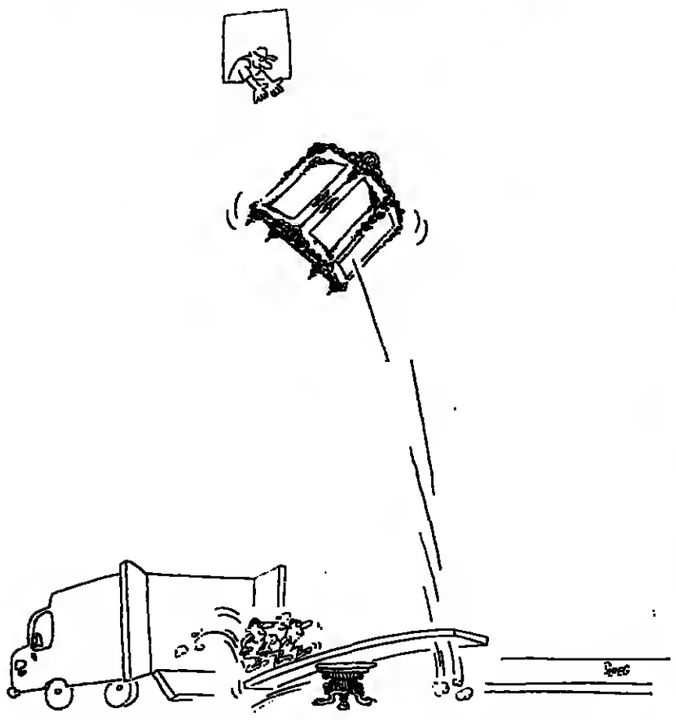

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